





## Political Terrorism / Leaders Attempt to Crack Down

## Ripping at Karachi's Seams, Faction Wars Spill Out Mayhem

By Barry Bearak  
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — Murderous and macabre, Karachi is a patchwork of robust commerce and urban detritus, where modern seaside high-rises loom above mud-caked squatter colonies and much of the water supply is delivered by donkey cart.

Common thugs moonlight as political operatives, and a Kalashnikov rifle is easy to rent for \$10 a week. With 10 million people, it is one of the world's largest and most dangerous cities.

For nearly a decade, two predatory political factions with terrorist elements — the Muttahida Qaumi Movement and its rival offshoot, the Haqiqi — have fought each other and, very often, the police and the army.

Karachi has slipped back and forth between times of deadly mayhem and brutal crackdowns, the one a disease that is crippling the city and the other a temporary remedy that many here say only ensures more violence ahead.

Right now is a period of crackdown. The Pakistani prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, has used his constitutional powers to turn over control of Sind Province, which includes Karachi, to his appointed governor, Mohtuiddin Haider.

"What choice was there, with terrorists killing people every day, mutilating their bodies, cutting them up, stuffing them in sacks and dropping them around the city?" asked General Haider, who had recently retired.

Much of Pakistan, not just Karachi, suffers from lawlessness. While Mr. Sharif's get-tough tactics may combat crime, it is commonly believed that he also wants tighter control over his economically troubled country now that his popularity has plummeted.

In Karachi, police officers and paramilitary troops were unleashed to capture people accused of being terrorists, and thousands of people were taken into custody like minnows in a sea.

Workers of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, or MQM, Karachi's main political party, have been particular targets of the crackdown. The party successfully competes in elections and ruthlessly kills and extorts in the streets. Its support comes from Urdu-speakers known as Mohajirs, whose families migrated from India a half-century ago and formed much of the city's business class.

For the "speedy and inexpensive justice" that he insists is a must, Mr. Sharif had little faith in the existing courts and their overwhelmed, often intimidated judges. In December, citing conviction rates of less than 1 percent, he called military officers to try criminal cases, a strategy he says he now hopes to expand to the rest of the country.



A man whose son was sentenced to death being consoled by relatives after hearing the ruling. In an effort to control crime in Karachi, the Pakistani prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, enlisted military officers to try criminal cases.

Under the procedures in Sind, General Haider chooses cases for three-judge military tribunals, and the time between a trial and an execution is measured in weeks.

The near-hanging of Mohammed Saleem, 14, is an example of how this refashioned justice is working, though whether these workings are a horror or a triumph is in dispute.

During one of the military's swiftness held trials, Mohammed, an illiterate carpet-weaver, was convicted along with several others in the terrorist murder of three policemen. No defense was presented for the teenager, though he had a solid alibi and witnesses to back it up.

Ignored as well was his age: He was too young to be legally tried as an adult.

On the other hand, the young man lives, and to many here that shows that the system is fair as well

as fast. Though Mohammed had but three days to file an appeal, an outcry from the shanties where he lived was enough to alert human-rights lawyers to his case. A second military panel set him free, sending him home from the central jail's Death Cell 14, a stark cement room where he awaited the noose with only a blanket and a pan.

In two months, 13 people have been sentenced to death, though after a murderer and a rapist went to the gallows, the Supreme Court suspended executions and is considering whether the prime minister had the authority to set up this parallel system of justice.

Whatever the legality, the effects have been tranquilizing. The number of murders in Karachi, according to official statistics, has fallen sharply. The monthly total last June was 139; in December it was 37.

Such statistics are encouraging to Mr. Sharif, who has increasingly relied on the military for civilian chores. Soldiers now run the government's water and power company. They conducted the census in this, the world's eighth most populous country, and are repairing the roads.

The crackdown in Karachi involves political calculation on Mr. Sharif's part, some say. "Sharif had an alliance with the MQM, and when the deal came apart he did what any autocrat would do," said Ardeshr Cowasjee, an acerbic political commentator and retired businessman. "In this country everything is possible in the name of power and greed."

When Mr. Sharif was elected in February 1997, his party, the Pakistan Muslim League, made a deal with the MQM. Together they held enough legislative seats to form a coalition to head Sind's provincial government.

In the bargain, Muttahida Qaumi was granted several ministries, the release of thousands of its jailed workers and reparations for the government's excesses against the party in 1992 and 1995.

But from the start, the two partners bickered about how the deal was being fulfilled. Political violence again menaced the peace. Muttahida Qaumi terrorists, including some newly sprung from jail, were taking revenge against the rival Haqiqi faction and law-enforcement officers, occasionally using rockets and grenades.

When the coalition finally came apart, the police, who had been held back while the MQM shared power, were pleased to be set loose.

"It was time to retake control," said Farooq Amin Qureshi, deputy inspector-general of Sind's police, whose wall calendar that shows some of the 422 officers killed in action in the last five years.

The police dragnet, he said, extends far beyond the two feuding political factions. "Thousands of people suspected of being criminals have been detained, and while the inspector insisted that torture had never been employed in questioning, some of his ranking assistants, exchanging anonymity for candor, admitted the opposite."

"Without sophisticated forensics, these are our tools of investigation," one said.

But then there is Mohammed Saleem, the 14-year-old who narrowly escaped the noose, who lives with the dismal repercussions of the crackdown. He still suffers pain from the torture applied during interrogations. And there is his financial debt. He paid a worthless lawyer \$2,000 to defend him in his first trial. To get the money, the young carpet weaver had to borrow from his employer.

"I am now a bonded laborer," he said, grimly estimating the length of his indenture. "Twenty years. I think, 20 years tying knots at the loom."

## Move Civilians Out of Battle, Eritrea Is Told

Agence France-Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia warned Eritrea on Thursday to evacuate civilians from frontline zones in their border war as the United States organized the departure of nonessential Americans from the two Horn of Africa countries.

Ethiopian government sources said battles continued for the sixth day — despite declarations in Asmara, the Eritrean capital, that no fighting had taken place on Wednesday — and that the clashes were particularly ferocious on the western Badme front.

Both governments reacted with dismay to a UN Security Council vote demanding an immediate halt to hostilities and urging a ban on the sale of arms and ammunition to both.

Salome Tadesse, a spokeswoman for the Ethiopian government, said the cease-fire demand was illogical.

"Ethiopia does not want this war," she said. "Ethiopia has been attacked in its national sovereignty. If you are attacked on your own land, what do you do?"

In Asmara, Andemariam Kahsay, an Eritrean Foreign Ministry official, said his government was disappointed the council had not named Ethiopia the aggressor.

In Addis Ababa, a communiqué issued by Mrs. Tadesse's office said: "Ethiopia calls on Eritrea to evacuate civilians from the battle zones."

Asmara charged Tuesday that an Ethiopian aerial bombardment of the village of Laili Deda, close to the western front, had killed five civilians.

The communiqué said that if it were true, "the Ethiopian government sincerely regrets these civilian deaths."

It added, however, "Eritrean authorities should have never positioned civilians so close to the hostile border for any length of time."

The United States was organizing what amounts to an evacuation of Americans in nonessential jobs in Ethiopia and Eritrea, a diplomat said.

The U.S. government, which is officially "requesting" the departures, will pay the travel expenses of such Americans working at the U.S. embassies in the two capitals, and of those with the Peace Corps and the U.S. Agency for International Development, along with their families, he said.

## Pope May Visit Hong Kong This Year

Delicate Move Comes Amid Indications of Thaw in Tensions With Beijing

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Pope John Paul II is considering a visit to Hong Kong later this year, according to church officials in China and Hong Kong.

Such a visit could soften the decades-old standoff between the Vatican and China's Communist government, which has sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The Vatican and China have also engaged in secret discussions about improving relations, said a Chinese Catholic bishop in a recent magazine interview.

But the 82-year-old bishop of Shanghai gave no sign that the two sides were overcoming their bitter history.

Even a papal visit to Hong Kong, with its autonomous status, may be too

freighted with politics to be feasible, church officials say.

After taking over China in 1949, the Communists severed ties with the Vatican and created a "patriotic" church, which now is reported to have 4 million members.

But many Chinese Catholics have remained defiantly loyal to the Pope and now as many as 6 million, by outside estimates, worship illegally, and their leaders are often arrested.

China demands that religious groups be subservient to the Communist Party, while the Vatican insists that the Vatican must have authority over appointment of bishops and other matters.

Further angering China, the Vatican maintains diplomatic ties with Taiwan, which China considers to be a renegade province.

Under the "one country, two systems" model that gave Hong Kong autonomy when it joined China in 1997, the Catholic Church there continued to report to the Vatican.

After a synod of Asian bishops at the Vatican last spring, church officials said the Pope might visit Hong Kong, New Delhi or Jerusalem to report conclusions.

Now, in an interview with an Italian Catholic magazine called 30 Giorni, the bishop of Shanghai, Aloysius Jin Luxian, has said that church leaders in Hong Kong were promoting a papal visit there.

Officials in Rome as well as the Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong said Thursday that there had been no decision yet about the Pope's Asian visit, expected to occur late this year.

"Of course, we'd like the Pope to come here," said a Hong Kong official spokeswoman of the diocese, Mary Seung.

"A papal visit to Hong Kong now would be a breakthrough," said Beatrice Leung, an expert on politics and religion at Lingnan College in Hong Kong.

Asked whether Beijing would allow a visit, a spokeswoman for China's Foreign Ministry said Thursday that the decision, it was felt, would have to be left in the hands of the Hong Kong government.

But the spokeswoman, Zhang Qiyue, added that China's ties with the Vatican could improve only if it severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan and agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of China, including religious affairs.

In his interview, Bishop Jin of Shanghai expressed a yearning for reconciliation, saying: "The Pope represents the Supreme Leader of all the world's Catholics including those in China."

His office said Thursday that he could not be reached.

Bishop Jin also said that the Vatican and China were engaged in a dialogue and that he dreamed of seeing a papal nuncio in Beijing.

Past negotiations have gone nowhere. Still, Pope John Paul II has said he hopes some day to visit China.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Further Disruptions At American Airlines

FORT WORTH, Texas (Bloomberg) — AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, the world's second-largest carrier, canceled 1,100, or 49 percent, of its flights Thursday amid signs that pilots are resisting a federal judge's order to end a six-day protest and return to work.

Pilots began calling in sick on Saturday after the sides failed to settle pay and job issues linked to AMR's purchase of low-fare airline Reno Air Inc., forcing cancellation of thousands of flights.

## International Flights

## To Helsinki Rerouted

HELSINKI (AP) — All international flights to the Finnish capital on Saturday are to be rerouted to Turku and Tampere because of an air traffic controllers' strike, officials said Thursday, and passengers who end up in those cities will have to make their way to Helsinki by land.

Air passengers traveling to or over Switzerland at the end of February should expect delays as new air traffic corridors are put in place, Swiss aviation authorities warned Thursday. (AP)

Carnival '99 starts Friday in Brazil, and political and economic life will come to the traditional standstill. (APF)

Snow fell in Rome on Thursday for the first time since 1986, disrupting traffic and public transport. (AP)

## Protection Walls Save 12 Lives In New French Alps Avalanche

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHAMONIX, France — Twelve people were evacuated from the French Alps on Thursday after a fresh avalanche roared down a mountainside near the Chamonix region where 11 people were killed earlier this week.

No casualties were reported in Thursday's avalanche in the region of Les Houches.

The 12 people evacuated had been staying in two chalets, the police said.

Mountain rescue teams from Chamonix were alerted at 4:20 A.M. The avalanche took place in an area equipped with concrete avalanche protection walls, which "worked well" and prevented any damage, Les Houches officials said.

As a result of the avalanche Thursday, the Mont Blanc tunnel between France and Italy was closed off in both directions for safety reasons, road authorities said.

Meanwhile, rescuers dug out an 11th body from the earlier avalanche.

A spokesman said they had found the body of a woman and were checking whether she was one of two people who had been reported missing.

Rescuers brought in heavy machinery to remove hundreds of tons of snow and the rubble of destroyed chalets to try to find the two people who were still missing in the French hamlet of Montroc, near Chamonix.

Ten people, all French, were found dead Wednesday after the avalanche hurled 1,000 meters down the mountain, going about 100 meters up the

opposite slope to smash 17 chalets in an area registered as safe for construction.

About 150 rescuers resumed work at Montroc at daybreak after suspending the search overnight for fear of fresh avalanches.

The chances of finding those buried alive more than 36 hours after the disaster were slim because they would very likely have died of exposure if they had survived the blast of the avalanche and suffocation from the powdery snow.

Snow experts said the risk of avalanches was still very high, although the return of good weather was gradually making the snow more stable and safer.

While the weather improved, rail traffic between France and Switzerland in the Jura Mountains was still cut by snowdrifts.

Meanwhile, about 25,000 tourists blocked for five days by snow in western Austria were able to leave after main roads in the region were cleared, an official said Thursday.

Virtually all main routes in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg regions were clear, and most of the tourists were able to leave late Wednesday, said Gerhard Koch of the Austrian touring club.

Only one village remained blocked, he said.

The opening up of the region came a day after the Austrian Army airlifted supplies to tourists trapped in the Tyrolean resort of Galtner.

"Galtner is being supplied from the air, but generally the situation has improved considerably," a spokesman for the Tyrol tourist board said. (APF, AP)

## Gideon Rafael Is Dead at 85; Long-Serving Israeli Diplomat

By Joel Greenberg  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Gideon Rafael, 85, a founder of the Foreign Ministry of Israel and one of its most accomplished and longest serving diplomats, died in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

During a long career that began before Israel was established, Mr. Rafael negotiated with the Nazis to send Jews to Palestine, served at the United Nations and in Europe, and conducted secret contacts with Arab states. He was also a frequent contributor to the International Herald Tribune.

Born in Berlin in 1913, Mr. Rafael left Germany after Hitler's rise to power and immigrated to British-ruled Palestine in 1934.

In 1940 he was sent to Europe by the Haganah, the Jewish armed force in Palestine, to negotiate the rescue of 40,000 German Jews. He met in Italian-controlled Rhodes with a representative of Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi leader, to discuss a plan to send Jews to Palestine through a transit camp on the island. The

scheme failed when Italy entered World War II.

After serving with the British Army during the war, Mr. Rafael joined the political department of the Jewish Agency, where he did intelligence work and was put in charge of efforts to recover Jewish property lost in Europe.

In 1947, he was a member of the Jewish Agency's delegation to the United Nations when the General Assembly voted to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

After Israel declared independence in May 1948, Mr. Rafael founded its Foreign Ministry in Tel Aviv with Moshe Sharet, the country's first foreign minister.

Mr. Rafael was the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Earlier, he had served as ambassador to Belgium and the European Community, and to the United Nations organizations in Geneva.

After a stint as director-general of the Foreign Ministry, he served as ambassador to the United Kingdom from 1973 to 1978, when he retired.

## Correction

An article Monday incorrectly associated the European Human Rights Court with the 15-nation European Union. The court is the judicial arm of the 40-nation Council of Europe, which includes Central and Eastern European states, Russia and Turkey.

**Business Opportunities**

Appears every Wednesday in The Internationalist.

To advertise contact:  
Sonya Broadhead in our London office.  
Tel: +44 171 510 5725 / Fax: +44 171 987 3462  
or your nearest IHT office or representative.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

**A Must Read Complimentary Report**

**A Professional's Guide to Currency Speculation and Risk Management**

This comprehensive report is mandatory reading for all investors. Complete with profitable, simple, fully disclosed trading models, an 11 year track record and all price data for performance verification.

Peter Galanis  
Global Currency  
Trading Manager

**For This Free Report and Our Services Guide Call Toll-Free (24hrs)**

Australia	1800 125 844	Belgium	0800 558 60	Denmark	800 161 332
France	0800 022 446	Germany	0800 112 1015	Italy	0800 206 660
Hong Kong	00852 238 238	Israel	00972 410102	Japan	003 311 6608
Latvia	00351 11608	Luxembourg	00352 4552	Netherlands	0800 220 657
N. Zealand	0800 441 880	Portugal	0800 611 632	Singapore	800 120 501
S. Africa	0800 993 337	Spain	800 931 047	Switzerland	0800 897 233
Thailand	011 800 112 0813	USA	800 946 8757	UK	0800 996 632
US-Toll	+848-378-0020	Fax	+848-378-0025	email	info@paganis.com

**Forex Capital Management**

Excellence in Regulated Cash Management and Currency Brokerage



## THE AMERICAS

## Payback Time: Clinton Targets Foes Up for Re-election

By Richard L. Berke  
and James Bennet  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is so furious at House Republicans over his impeachment, his advisers say, that he has vowed to mount an all-out offensive to defeat many of his foes and win back the House for Democrats in 2000.

Mr. Clinton has already committed to early fund-raising events in nine cities — the first will be in San Francisco in two weeks — to amass a war chest to help House Democrats. His advisers, who spoke only on condition of anonymity, described

how the president regularly rattled off details about House Republicans who may be vulnerable, based on their margins of victory in the 1998 election and Mr. Clinton's own vote performance in their districts when he was re-elected in 1996.

They said Mr. Clinton now viewed winning back the House as almost as important an affirmation of his legacy as electing Vice President Al Gore as his successor.

But if Mr. Clinton's partisan zeal is viewed by Republicans as a personal vendetta, it could undermine another goal that the president considers crucial to his legacy: his legislative priorities, notably a drive to

rescue the Social Security system. But Mr. Clinton has assured Democrats that they can work with Republicans to pass legislation and still have plenty of political ammunition for the elections next year.

The president is particularly angry at the House members who managed the prosecution of his impeachment trial in the Senate, according to his advisers, believing that they have needlessly prolonged the trial. But most of the House managers are from districts that are considered politically safe for them.

"He knows the districts, he knows the candidates, and he doesn't like these people," said an

adviser who has discussed the next elections with Mr. Clinton. "He's obviously real hot on the managers. He thinks winning back the House is part of his legacy."

White House officials said they were aware that there was only so much a president could do to help congressional candidates. They said he could be most effective in raising money and in recruiting candidates.

Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Richard Nixon, despite high personal popularity, both failed in efforts to defeat specific congressional candidates.

Mr. Clinton's intense interest in the congressional contests is all the

more striking because leading House Democrats have long complained that he has not been particularly engaged in House and Senate races. Many blame him for the Democrats' loss of House control in 1994 and for not winning it back in 1996 and 1998.

Another adviser who has spoken to the president about wrestling back the House in 2000 said, "It will be a personal crusade." He added, "The man knows he's done wrong. But he also knows they should not have taken it to the extreme they have. He says: 'It's the unfairness of this whole process. These right-wingers who tried to undo the election.'"

Beyond his scorn at House Republicans, several advisers said Mr. Clinton also was motivated by gratitude to Representative Dick Gephardt, the Democratic leader in the House, for deciding not to challenge Mr. Gore for the Democratic presidential nomination. He also is described as indebted to House Democrats for sticking by him and ensuring that his impeachment could not be called a bipartisan decision.

Besides the House managers, Mr. Clinton told Mr. Gephardt he was determined to defeat Representative Jay Dickey, an Arkansas Republican, according to people familiar with the conversations. Mr. Dickey was elected in 1992, and his district includes the president's boyhood homes of Hope and Hot Springs.

Ed Bryant, a Tennessee Republican who is a House manager, said: "If he feels he has to vindicate himself by going after House managers, then he has to do that. All I can say is that we as a House, the majority, felt that we certainly didn't put him in this predicament. If anybody ought to be upset, it ought to be American people, with the president, for doing those things."

The president's impeachment also has emboldened other Democrats to say they are eager to unseat House Republicans.

"After these years of Ken Starr, people are more energized than I've seen them since the '60s and '70s," said David Geffen, an entertainment executive and major Clinton supporter. Referring to James Rogan, a California Republican who is considered one of the most vulnerable House managers in 2000, he added, "Many of us are looking forward to spending time and money and effort to defeating James Rogan."

People for the American Way, a liberal group, announced a \$5 million television, organizational and grassroots campaign Wednesday aimed at unseating congressional Republicans. "Impeachment was the catalyst that shocked and angered voters," said the group's president, Carol Shields.

White House officials have not been shy about saying how they plan to use the Republicans' impeachment votes against them. "Every one of those distinguished citizens is now on record saying they not only want to shut the government down but they want to kick the president out," a senior Clinton strategist said.

House and Senate Democrats are planning a series of joint fund-raising events starting the president to present what officials described as a "Democratic unity message." The goal is to raise \$10 million in 1999.



CHILEANS AT ODDS — A supporter of Augusto Pinochet's, right, arguing with an opponent Thursday in Santiago during a rally to press for the ex-dictator's release from custody in Britain.

## Jury Awards \$51.5 Million In Damages To a Smoker

By John Schwartz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A San Francisco jury has awarded \$50 million in punitive damages to a former Marlboro smoker with inoperable lung cancer — the largest jury verdict ever against a tobacco company and a potential harbinger of a new wave of tobacco litigation.

The San Francisco Superior Court jury's decision Wednesday came after a day of deliberations, and a day after awarding \$1.5 million in compensatory damages to Patricia Henley, 52, who smoked her first Marlboro at the age of 15 during a high school dance two years before the landmark report of 1964 by the surgeon general that labeled smoking as a cause of lung cancer and other diseases.

The legal defeat for the tobacco giant Philip Morris Cos., the maker of Marlboros and several other brands, could throw open the floodgates for individual lawsuits against tobacco companies, long considered a losing proposition for trial lawyers, analysts said. Only three other individual lawsuits over conventional cigarettes have ever been decided in favor of plaintiffs, and all of those cases have been overturned on appeal.

The case also marked only the second time a jury had awarded punitive damages in a tobacco case, and the \$51.5 million total easily dwarfs any previous decision.

"Tobacco litigation is alive and well," said Edward Sweda of the Tobacco Products Liability Project at Northeastern University.

Gary Black, a tobacco-industry analyst who is normally bullish on the industry's prospects, agreed. "You're going to have hundreds of new lawsuits filed in California," he said.

During the four-week trial, Ms. Henley's lead attorney, Madelyn Chaber, accused the company of targeting underage smokers and covering up scientific evidence that smoking causes cancer through a long propaganda campaign.

Ms. Chaber told the jury that nearly a decade ago, when Ms. Henley sought information from a Philip Morris toll-free telephone service about the health risks of smoking, a company representative stated the company's position that smoking did not cause cancer but suggested that if she was concerned, she could switch to low-tar brands.

Ms. Henley then became a Marlboro Light smoker — and went from smoking two packs a day to smoking three. She tried unsuccessfully to quit once, finally succeeding in the fall of 1997 after suffering from coughing fits and other symptoms. Doctors diagnosed her cancer in January 1998.

An attorney for Philip Morris, William Ohlemeyer of the Kansas City firm of Shook, Hardy & Bacon, argued that Ms. Henley's cancer actually originated in her thyroid and not in her lungs and suggested that Ms. Henley should have been aware of the health risks of tobacco and that she had voluntarily assumed those risks.

Shares in Philip Morris dropped \$4.1875, or 10 percent, on Wednesday, closing at \$41.1875, partly in response to the news of the \$1.5 million verdict on compensatory damages.

## Miranda Warning Law Challenged

By William Glaberson  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It sat there unused by prosecutors for 30 years. But this week, a federal appeals court in Virginia dusted off a law passed by Congress in 1968 and used it to declare that federal law-enforcement officials need not follow one of the country's bedrock legal rules, the "Miranda" rule, under which criminal suspects routinely are read their rights.

From coast to coast, prosecutors, defense lawyers and legal experts said that the ruling was the most serious challenge to Miranda v. Arizona since the Supreme Court issued that ruling in 1966.

Over the past three decades, Miranda has become part of the language and its "You have the right" warning one of the most familiar incantations of American culture. The Miranda ruling said people in police custody should be told that they had the right to legal representation and that any statements they made could be used against them.

The court in Richmond, Virginia,

held Monday that Congress overruled the Miranda decision in its 1968 law, which sought to make it easier for federal prosecutors to use confessions.

The 1968 law, part of a crime-control bill, said that a confession "shall be admissible in evidence if it is voluntarily given."

The appeals court ruling took place not because of an argument from the government, but because private conservative organizations had filed friend-of-the-court briefs. In fact, the Justice Department has never enforced the 1968 law and now argues that it was unconstitutional.

The court in Richmond, which has a reputation as one of the most conservative in the country, dismissed that position as political. "Fortunately, we are a court of law and not politics," the majority opinion said.

One of the three judges on the panel dissented in the decision. Legal experts said the ruling almost certainly would be reviewed by the full 13-member 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, and could lead to a reconsideration

by the Supreme Court of the Miranda ruling.

"It sets the stage for a significant Supreme Court decision revisiting the status of Miranda," said A.E. Dick Howard, a professor of constitutional law at the University of Virginia.

The Miranda requirement that suspects be told their rights has been interpreted to apply to both federal and state law-enforcement officials. But the 1968 law applied only to federal prosecutors, so the decision Monday would apply only to federal cases in the five states governed by the Richmond court.

State law-enforcement officials in those states and elsewhere are unaffected by the ruling, and Miranda warnings are to remain standard practice unless the Supreme Court retreats from its 1966 decision.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly undercut the strength of its own Miranda ruling over the years by saying in later decisions that Miranda warnings were merely "prophylactic" and "not themselves rights protected by the constitution."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## In California, a Million Bucks Just Ain't What It Used To Be

Clearly, a million bucks ain't what it used to be. In Southern California, sales of homes worth \$1 million or more are at an all-time high — but in chic areas like Malibu and Laguna, that solid-sounding sum no longer guarantees a swimming pool or an ocean view, and some million-dollar homes have only three or four bedrooms.

The big-buck homes are even being mass-produced, reports the Los Angeles Times. Across the region, 30 subdivisions of homes priced at \$1 million and above are under construction, and some have waiting lists. The trend marks a dramatic change from only three years ago, when sales of million-dollar homes slumped to their lowest recorded level.

Nationwide, 1,345 people became millionaires every day in 1997, a 72-percent increase from 1990 and the highest level ever, according to Spectrum Group, a San Francisco consulting firm.

## Short Takes

An environmental coalition has petitioned

Bruce Babbitt, the interior secretary, to ban snowmobiles from the 28 places that allow them among the National Park System's 378 sites.

The Bluewater Network move reflects growing public intolerance with the noise, risks and air pollution of off-road recreational vehicles. Thirty years after they first gained popularity, snowmobiles are still so noisy that they are sold without horns, and their emissions are dirtier than the blue smoke issued by 1950s automobiles, reports The New York Times. The Bluewater Network, which represents about 1 million people, said a modern snowmobile emits 1,000 times the hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides of a modern car. At Yellowstone National Park, which gets 60,000 snowmobile visits a year, exhaust from the vehicles has caused nausea among park rangers, forcing the park to pump fresh air into ticket booths.

But the \$6 billion snowmobile industry is enjoying a renaissance, boosted by more-reliable machines and warmer sports clothing. After a slump in the 1980s, the number of snowmobiles registered nationwide has rebounded to 1.4 million. Some 2.5 million people ride them each winter, and enthusiasts insist there is enough public land for everyone.

In Maine, meanwhile, legislators have decided that motorcyclists do not deserve special protection under the state Human Rights Act. Bikers say their black leather outfits and tattoos often lead to discrimination at restaurants

and hotels. The Judiciary Committee rejected a proposal to amend the rights act — which bars discrimination based on race, sex, religion, national origin or disability — to include motorcyclists and those who wear clothing displaying the name of a motorcycle group.

A similar proposal passed in Minnesota. That, of course, is the state that recently elected a former professional wrestler, Jesse Ventura, governor.

The Reverend Jerry Falwell, the television evangelist, has suggested that Tinky Winky, a bag-carrying character on the popular children's show "Teletubbies," is gay. An article in his National Liberty Journal noted that Tinky Winky, in addition to carrying a "purse," was purple, "the gay-pride color," and had an antenna shaped like a triangle, "the gay-pride symbol." (The Tubbies have television screens on their tummies.)

Steve Rice, a spokesman for Isis Betsy Entertainment Co., which licenses the British show in the United States, said the purse is actually a magic bag.

"The fact that he carries a magic bag doesn't make him gay," Mr. Rice said. "To think we would be putting sexual innuendo in a children's show is kind of outlandish."

Mr. Falwell contends the "subtle depictions" are intentional and constitute a role model that could be "damaging to the moral lives of children."

Brian Knowlton

## Morning Edition® in Milan?

Morning Edition®, Car Talk, All Things Considered® and other NPR® programs...heard around the world via radio, cable and satellite.

www.npr.org/worldwide, +1 202 414 2020, worldwide@npr.org

npr WORLDWIDE

ERICSSON

## Study Exposes Americans' Troubles with Sex

By John Schwartz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A large number of American men and women are unlucky in love — or, at least, in sex — according to the first study to explore the full range of sexual problems of men and women in the general population since the Kinsey reports of a half-century ago.

Four out of 10 women and nearly one-third of men suffer from a variety of problems in the bedroom that are grouped under the general heading "sexual dysfunction," according to the new study. The list includes lack of sexual desire, physical pain during intercourse, an inability to become sexually aroused or to complete sexual acts, premature climax and anxiety about sexual performance.

"The rates are far higher than anyone had really anticipated," said Edward Laumann, a sociology professor at the University of Chicago and lead author of the study. Yet if anything the prevalence of sexual problems is higher than the survey findings indicate, he said. "You don't really expect people to rush up and tell people they're impotent."

More important, Mr. Laumann said, most people who experience sexual difficulties do not seek help from doctors or sexual educators — only one in 10 men and one in five women — so the "iceberg effect" here is really enormous, and could help to explain the interest in the anti-impotence drug Viagra.

"With the strong association between sexual dysfunction and impaired quality of life, this problem warrants recognition as a significant public health concern," concluded the authors, whose work appeared in Wednesday's edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Men and women go through sexual difficulties at different life stages, the study shows. Women tend to have problems in youth while men's problems grow more pronounced with age. Married men and women appear to have fewer sexual problems than singles, and education was linked to sexual satisfaction.

The study was based on data from the 1992 National Health and Social Life Survey, a comprehensive research effort involving 90-minute, face-to-face interviews with 1,749 women and 1,410 men. That was enough, the researchers estimate, to be a representative sample of 97 percent of the nation.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Probe of Starr? Reno Not Talking

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Janet Reno refused direct comment on whether her department is looking into possible prosecutorial wrongdoing by the independent counsel Kenneth Starr, but said Thursday that she would not interfere with his investigation.

At her weekly news conference, Ms. Reno repeatedly parried questions about news reports saying the Justice Department would investigate whether Mr. Starr overstepped his bounds in the early days of the Monica Lewinsky investigation.

"As I have said all along, I try not to comment with respect to the independent counsel's function," Ms. Reno said. "I will, however, continue to look to see how I may comment in a way that is fair to all concerned, consistent with the law and consistent with ethical considerations."

"I have tried my level best to do this the right way, to ensure that there was no effort whatsoever to interfere with his investigation," she said. "And I am convinced that nothing has been done, but I will continue to work to ensure that result."

Under the law establishing independent counsels for some political cases, the attorney general cannot take any disciplinary action against the prosecutor short of firing. Ms. Reno has stated that she would not undertake an investigation of an independent counsel unless the charges were severe enough to merit firing.

Mr. Starr was appointed more than four years ago to investigate the role of President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton in an Arkansas land deal and related matters.

Ms. Reno approved Mr. Starr's request more than a year ago to expand his Whitewater inquiry into allegations related to Mr. Clinton's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky. (AP)

## Another Bid for Buchanan?

WASHINGTON — Pat Buchanan, the fiery conservative populist who shook up the Republican presidential race in 1996, is seriously considering a third campaign for the presidency, associates said Thursday.

"I can confirm he is seriously looking at it," said Mr. Buchanan's sister, Bay Buchanan, who ran his 1996 campaign. "We are looking at individuals we might use on the campaign staff if he decides to run."

Other associates of Mr. Buchanan said he was leaning toward running in next year's election and had even provisionally tapped a campaign manager and finance director. He has tentatively scheduled a public announcement for March 1, they said.

Mr. Buchanan, 60, has kept a relatively low profile recently, devoting himself to his job as a political pundit and television commentator.

Many Republicans assumed he would not run again for the presidency. (Reuters)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator James Jeffords, Republican of Vermont, as he formally announced that he would vote to acquit President Clinton on both articles of impeachment: "Whatever the final outcome, I will leave this trial with the knowledge that the president has indeed committed shameful acts, misled the American people and brought disrepute on the office of the presidency." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

Seven men and five women have been chosen in Jasper, Texas, to decide the fate of a suspected white supremacist who could face the death penalty in the dragging death of a black man. District Attorney Guy James Gray said that he was barred from commenting about the panel, but added: "It is not an all-white jury." (AP)

Foiled in their first attempt, U.S. demolitions experts came back with bigger explosives and napalm Thursday in an attempt to ignite the fuel from a Japanese-owned cargo ship mired off the Oregon coast and save beaches from a disastrous spill. (AP)

A man from Newcastle upon Tyne, England, with a history of sex offenses against children was charged Thursday with contributing to the delinquency of a child after he traveled to Ohio to meet and marry a 15-year-old girl he met on the Internet, police in Springfield, Ohio, said. (Reuters)

Eastman Kodak Co. is recalling 120,000 A.C. adapters for digital cameras because of an electrical problem that could cause camera batteries to leak acid and explode. (AP)

Papers signed by Babe Ruth when he bought a home near Boston in the 1920s were discovered to be missing one day after a probation officer in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, was charged with stealing dead baseball players' wills. (AP)



Hilton

Special "Meeting offer" on the French Riviera at the Noga Hilton Cannes March 1 to 10

From £79 Single

Buffet breakfast included

Fax your needs to Louise WENN Groups & Conventions Sales Manager

Fax: 33 4 92 99 70 17

Tel.: 33 4 92 99 70 76

E mail: sales\_cannes@hilton.com and let us take care of you

Your Success, Is Our Business

- Located in the heart of the Croisette
- 229 rooms including 47 suites
- 825 seats-auditorium
- 12 conference rooms
- 30 kms from Nice International Airport

It Happens at the Hilton.



**By Mark Dodd**  
*New York Times Service*

"There will be no bargaining in the next general election," General Subagyo said, ruling out talks between political groups and the military, which in the past has backed the governing Golkar party.



one point, noting that he had policy differences with Mr. Mahathir before he was fired last year as deputy prime minister and finance minister. "I disagreed, and now I am out," he said. "I have never seen such conspiracy and fabrication in this country."

The state-run New Light of Myanmar said 125 members in the southern city of Myeik and 28 members from the South Okkalapa district of Rangoon quit "because they no longer wished to participate in party politics."

The military government says more than 10,000 members of the National League for Democracy have voluntarily resigned, and more than 40 township party offices have been closed since September. (AP)

**By Michael Richardson**  
*International Herald Tribune*

Such tensions are likely to increase, especially as Indonesia and probably Malaysia hold critical elections this year, the analysts said.

In denying to the Taiwan journalists that Indonesia had any official policy of discrimination against its Chinese minority, Mr. Hobbins said that the city

**Singapore's minister for Muslim affairs, himself a Malay, said that Mr. Habibie's remarks were 'hurtful and baseless.'**

Deputy Prime Minister Tony Tan of Singapore said recently that the almost daily reports from the region of demonstrations, protests, riots and violence, were "a stark reminder to Singaporeans on how internal dissension can tear a society apart and inflict almost irreparable damage on an economy."

**FOR EUROPE** +44 171 510 5748  
**FOR THE AMERICAS** 1-800 572 7212  
**FOR ASIA** +852 2922 1188

**Next Special Headings**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
**"In and around PARIS"**  
**February 26th 1999**  
**REAL ESTATE IN FRANCE**  
**March 12th 1999**  
*For more details, please contact*  
**International Herald Tribune**  
*in Paris*  
**Tel: +33 (0) 1 41 43 93 85**  
**Fax: +33 (0) 1 41 43 93 70**

٥٥١ من الأصل



## EUROPE

## U.S. Keeping Vigil on Russian Trial of Jehovah's Witnesses

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Seven years ago, Nikolai Cherevatov, then a Moscow University student, told his parents that his search for religion had led him to Jehovah's Witnesses, one of the fastest-growing proselytizing religious groups in Russia.

"They were very upset," recalled Mr. Cherevatov, now 31 and a follower of the religious community that is before a Moscow court, accused of inciting religious discord and threatened with a ban on its activities.

"Papa said they were agents of the American CIA who would give me a gun and tell me to shoot my parents if there was a war," he said. "Mama said no good could come from a close reading of the Bible."

As a child in a Ukrainian village, Mr. Cherevatov spent Sunday mornings in the local Russian Orthodox church with his grandmother.

Later, when he joined the Young Communist League, he had to stop going to church.

But as soon as religious freedom

dawned in the ruins of the Soviet empire early in this decade, he began exploring his faith.

His journey began inside Russian Orthodoxy, but in the end led him out of it — a trajectory that has been repeated by hundreds of thousands of other Russian Christians, and set off alarms in the Russian Orthodox Church about inroads into its flock made by what its priests call "totalitarian sects."

"The script is always the same," Mr. Cherevatov said. "I left my church. I betrayed the beliefs of my forefathers, of my country. But nobody ever asks why I left the church. It was not fanaticism that led to this choice, it was common sense. Now I have a comparison to make."

A 1997 law on religion restricted non-traditional denominations and, after that, the Orthodox Church kept pressures on its rivals.

In August, Alexei II, patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, called for a ban on proselytizing faiths, particularly foreign ones that try to lure people away from the "religions of our ancestors."

The case now before a Moscow civil court is being closely watched by religious and human rights groups as the

first significant attempt to use the law to restrict worship.

Also watching will be Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, who raised the case with her Russian hosts during a recent visit, and the U.S. Senate, which has its eye on a law that links American economic assistance to Russia to religious freedom.

If the judge agrees with the prosecutor, the Jehovah's Witnesses — an aggressively proselytizing community with 130,000 believers in Russia — could lose their legal status and be banned in Moscow, where 10,000 followers reside. Technically, their national status would not be affected, but many fear that such a ruling would only encourage local judges to follow suit, and not only against the Jehovah's Witnesses.

"If they are successful in this case, then it will be terrible," said Lyudmila Alexeyeva, president of the International Helsinki Federation, "because after that, they will feel free to attack other groups."

Mrs. Alexeyeva, long a campaigner for human rights, said that "in a closed society like Russia, people don't like

anything that is not 'ours.'"

"When I ask people what is so dangerous about the Jehovah's Witnesses," she said, "nobody can answer, but they are sure they are, anyway. But this is not a theological problem. It is a human rights problem."

The atmosphere at a hearing of the case on Wednesday, in a grimy court building in a neighborhood north of the Kremlin, carried faint hints of Soviet times when political and religious dissidents were shuffled from trial to trial.

On Wednesday, more than 100 Jehovah's Witnesses in wool coats and soggy boots gathered silently outside the courtroom doors. Many said they were prepared to wait as long as it took, even weeks, for the judge to reach a resolution.

"We cherish our truth," said Lena Sizhanova, 27, who joined the Jehovah's Witnesses along with her mother. "And they are trying to take it away. But you cannot forbid people's right to their faith because that right comes only from God."

According to the complaint filed by a Moscow district prosecutor, the Jehovah's Witnesses have violated the

1997 law by preaching religious discrimination, breaking up families and withholding medical treatment — all in the name of their "one true religion." After an exhaustive textual analysis of literature disseminated by the Witnesses' door-to-door proselytizers, the prosecutors concluded that "overseers" both in Russia and abroad, "not only control the spiritual environment of the congregation, but also subject the manner of life, thinking, psyche and conduct of every member of the sect."

"The sect has a strong anti-government, anti-social and anti-traditional as well as anti-Christian orientation," the prosecutors said.

More than 21 witnesses are prepared to testify to the damage allegedly wrought by the Jehovah's Witnesses on their family lives and finances.

Written testimony has been provided by a top expert from the Serbsky Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry — notorious in Soviet times for its "treatment" of dissidents — who found that "the teaching and activity of Jehovah's Witnesses contain factors that may lead to neuroticism and a state of depression."

## BRIEFLY

## Mir Mission at Risk

MOSCOW — The Mir space station may be discarded as early as August because investors who were supposedly planning to fund it backed out, the Russian space chief said Thursday.

The RKK Energia company, which built and runs the 13-year old station, said in December that it had found a private sponsor to keep Mir in orbit for three years.

"It was just wishful thinking," said Yuri Koptev, director of the Russian Space Agency. (AP)

## Flap Over Gibraltar

MADRID — Britain has formally protested restrictions by Spain on road and air traffic to and from Gibraltar and plans to file a complaint with European Union authorities.

Britain protested after the Spanish foreign minister, Abel Matutes, said Wednesday that civilian aircraft bound for Gibraltar would be banned from Spanish airspace and that Gibraltar driving licenses would not be recognized. (AP)

## Russia 'Truce' Talks

MOSCOW — Russian leaders may draft an accord between Boris Yeltsin and his enemies in the Communist-dominated Parliament by next week, the Duma speaker, Gennadi Seleznyov, said Thursday.

Mr. Seleznyov was quoted by the Itar-Tass press agency as saying that lawmakers, cabinet officials and Yeltsin representatives would begin talks Monday. Unlike an earlier proposed truce, the new draft would not bar Mr. Yeltsin from disbanding Parliament and would not require lawmakers to drop impeachment proceedings, Mr. Seleznyov said. (AP)

## Grave of Algerians?

PARIS — A mass grave that could contain remains of Algerians killed by French police at the time of the Algerian war for independence has been found by two journalists in a Paris suburb, the newspaper Humanite Hebdo reported Thursday.

The remains, found at a former dump site in Creteil, may be those of Algerians who took part in a demonstration in Paris on Oct. 17, 1961, the Communist weekly said. A police inquiry was ordered. (AFP)

## 22 Die and Many Are Missing In Russian Police Station Fire

Agence France-Presse

SAMARA, Russia — At least 22 people were killed and scores were injured or listed as missing Thursday after one of the deadliest fires in post-Soviet Russia swept through a police station in the Volga industrial city of Samara.

The blaze broke out Wednesday at about 6 P.M. and quickly engulfed the five-story interior Ministry building. Several people jumped to their death. Nearly three dozen people were hospitalized.

The fire raged for almost 12 hours before finally being extinguished.

People in Samara put the tentative death toll at 22. But with 32 people still unaccounted for, most of whom were working in upper-story offices, that figure could rise.

Emergency ministry staff said 34 people were hospitalized following the blaze, five in a serious condition.

President Boris Yeltsin called for an immediate inquiry, and he ordered the interior minister, Sergei Stepashin, to the scene. The minister sent an advance team and said he would follow Friday.

Mr. Stepashin said that criminal arson "could not be ruled out" as the cause of the fire. Local residents said they heard

two explosions shortly before the blaze erupted.

Television reports said nearly all the city's criminal records were destroyed by the blaze.

Investigators were probing a possibility of an electrical fault in the 60-year-old building, which was susceptible to fire due to its interior wooden partitions.

"We are mobilizing forces and everything is being done to pinpoint the causes of the tragedy," Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov said after a telephone conversation with President Yeltsin.

Television pictures broadcast by the private NTV channel showed flames consuming the entire building and firefighters attempting to winch ladders up to stricken people engulfed in thick smoke.

"Something caught fire in a second-floor office," said one rescued woman, her face smeared in soot and ash.

Officials identified one of the dead as the police station's chief of investigations, Colonel Alexander Sukhodoyev.

The local head of public security, Major Pavel Korolyov, died after being taken to a hospital. A journalist for a local newspaper was also reported dead.



Georgina Dufoux, a former minister, arriving at the trial on Thursday.

## Fabius Denial in Blood Scandal

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Laurent Fabius, a former French prime minister, denied putting financial considerations ahead of questions of public health as his trial for manslaughter in a 1985 AIDS-tainted blood transfusion scandal continued Thursday.

Mr. Fabius, Socialist prime minister from 1984 to 1986, and his health and social affairs ministers, Edmond Herve and Georgina Dufoux, are appearing before a special court set up to try gov-

ernment members. Mr. Fabius, 52, is accused of delaying the licensing of a U.S. blood test to give time to the Pasteur Institute to develop its own test for domestic and foreign markets.

He said that "the idea that I could have subordinated public health decisions to Pasteur does not bear even the beginnings of the truth." About 4,500 people were infected with HIV-tainted blood transfusions during the period in question, and about 1,000 of them have died.

## Protest in Rome On 'Rape Alibi'

The Associated Press

ROME — Female lawmakers were jeers to Parliament on Thursday to protest an appeals court ruling that it was impossible to rape a woman wearing jeans.

"Jeans: an alibi for rape," read the sign held up by five deputies.

The court on Wednesday overturned a rape conviction against Carmine Cristiano, a driving instructor sentenced in 1996 to two years and eight months in prison for the rape of his 18-year-old student.

Mr. Cristiano argued that she had consented to sex.

The court accepted his argument, saying it was impossible to take off someone's jeans "without the collaboration of the person wearing them" and that the woman must have cooperated.

"This ruling is shameful," said Alessandra Mussolini, a deputy of the rightist National Alliance and granddaughter of the dictator. "It offends the dignity of women. Women are already scared of reporting rapes — this just makes it worse."

Miss Mussolini said the protest would continue until the decision was overturned by the Constitutional Court. Center-left deputies called on Parliament to take up the ruling.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ICN

ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

International Headquarters  
ICN Plaza  
3300 Highland Avenue  
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Telephone: 714/545-0100  
FAX: 714/550-0131  
Telex: 67-0413

AN OPEN LETTER  
TO PRESIDENT CLINTON

President William J. Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

February 10, 1999

Dear Mr. President:

In a brazen and unlawful move, the government of Slobodan Milosevic, in order to avoid its contractual obligations aggregating more than \$175 million, has employed massive police power to forcibly seize the property and assets of an American company, ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc., located in a suburb of Belgrade. ICN's management team has been forcibly expelled from the factory and offices and is not being permitted to reenter. A Serbian government force of 200 heavily armed police and paramilitary personnel has seized control of the premises and locked out the rightful American owners.

This action of the Serbian government is wholly illegal. There can be no doubt that this was an economic and politically motivated power play intended to foment anti-American sentiment on the eve of the Kosovo peace talks in France.

This arrogant action cannot stand unchallenged. ICN has sued the Milosevic regime in the U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia. It will pursue all legal remedies available elsewhere as well. This cannot be left to the Serbian courts, which are controlled by the Serbian government.

I call upon the United States government and you, Mr. President, to condemn this arbitrary seizure and nationalization of American property and the humiliation and violation of the human rights of ICN employees in Serbia. I call upon you to demand that the premises of the ICN factory and the ICN offices in Serbia be immediately returned to their rightful American owners and management team. Moreover, I ask that you do everything within your power to insure the safety of our employees, who are at risk in Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Milan Panic  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

William Clinton  
President of the United States  
The White House



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen of the Board

## Olympic Scandal Grows

### Reform the IOC

The ethics panel drafted to investigate the role of vote-buying in Salt Lake City's successful bid for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games has expanded the scandal's known topography. Although the panel had neither subpoena power nor its own auditors, it still managed to implicate a wider array of Olympic officials in the bribery transactions and to penetrate some of the ruses used to hide the payments. Its efforts need to be followed up by a more forceful investigation.

The panel identified 10 more International Olympic Committee members suspected of trading their votes for money and other lucrative benefits provided by Salt Lake City boosters. That raises the total to 24 members who have now been linked to the scandal.

The panel also found evidence that the U.S. Olympic Committee helped Salt Lake City organizers deliver on a promise to train Sudanese athletes in return for Sudan's vote, thus implicating Olympic officials at the national level.

But the panel, appointed by the trustees of the Salt Lake City organizing committee, was circumspect in pointing fingers in Utah. Its report suggests that the unethical conduct was the handiwork primarily of two or three bad apples on the Salt Lake City committee and concludes that the higher-ups, the trustees, were out of the loop about direct payments. It characterized the misdeeds as unethical but not criminal. Only inquiries by the U.S. Justice Department and other authorities with subpoena power will be credible enough to render such judgments.

Nevertheless, the investigative leads contained in the panel's report should strengthen the hand of reformers within

in the IOC and major corporations that spend hundreds of millions on sponsorships and ads and thus underwrite much of the \$1.45 billion cost of staging the Winter Games. Both sets of stakeholders should demand that the IOC hire an independent, internationally respected law firm and auditors to take over the investigation of Salt Lake City and all other abuses in the bidding process in recent years.

These outsiders should propose structural changes to transform the IOC from a secretive club accountable to no one into a body that is representative of the world's nations, democratic in its selection of venues and transparent in its business dealings.

Like publicly traded corporations, the International Olympic Committee, with its ever-growing economic power, needs annual audits by outside examiners and strict conflict-of-interest rules. It also needs to clean out the management team that tolerated the bribe-taking culture; only then can it hope to rebuild its credibility. A ritual vote of confidence in Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, by his minions next month will only further damage the Olympic movement.

The John Hancock insurance company has concluded that the scandal has devalued the Olympic rings and the value of the Games for advertisers. While it remains an Olympic sponsor, it is removing the rings from its next annual report, stationery and other material where feasible. Its cancellation of negotiations to place about \$20 million in commercials on NBC during the Winter Games contains a not so subtle message: Corporate America can, and should, bring its collective clout to bear in reforming the IOC now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Bribery Is the Rule

The Salt Lake City Olympic Organizing Committee, with the release of a 300-page report on Tuesday, can now fairly claim to have made a credible, if incomplete, effort to investigate itself. The same cannot be said of the International Olympic Committee, which seems as always dedicated to damage control and self-preservation. The U.S. Olympic Committee, too, seems stuck in a state of denial.

You may recall that the IOC, the unaccountable governing body of the Olympic Games, conducted an investigation last month into allegations that cities seeking the ostensibly lucrative privilege of hosting Summer or Winter Games had bought the votes of committee members. Not at all, the IOC concluded. "Nothing we saw amounted to a quid pro quo, the purchase and sale of a vote," said Richard Pound, the IOC vice president who conducted the inquiry. If nonetheless accepted the resignation of three members and urged the resignation of six more who benefited, Mr. Pound suggested, from Salt Lake City's excessive "willingness to please."

Now the Salt Lake City inquiry has identified two dozen committee members who improperly accepted gifts for themselves, their relatives or their associates — a solid fifth of the IOC. Even this probably is not the whole story, since the Utah ethics panel did not have subpoena powers, and several key actors did not cooperate with the investigation. Nonetheless, the panel was able to document more than \$1.2

million in questionable payments for trips to Disney World and the Super Bowl, family vacations, cosmetic surgery, drapery and furniture, dogs, air tickets and more. There were jobs and scholarships for IOC members' children and spouses. And there was plenty of good, old-fashioned cash.

For six months prior to the IOC vote awarding the 2002 Winter Games to Salt Lake City, for example, the organizing committee sent \$1,000 per month to Sudan's IOC representative, the panel found. Afterward, the committee urged the U.S. Olympic Committee to help pay for Sudanese athletes' training. "Seems to me a deal is a deal and the Sudan delivered," the USOC's executive director for administration, Tom Wilkinson, cheerfully agreed in an e-mail. "We may need the Sudan again in the future. Don't burn bridges." A quid pro quo? Perish the thought. A top U.S. official said on Wednesday, "It seems like it was handled appropriately."

This seems to be the Olympic way. Find out as little as possible, disclose less and admit nothing. Did Japanese officials do the same, or worse, to win the 1998 Winter Games? Let's not ask. Did Australians pay \$35,000 apiece to two delegates on the eve of the vote awarding Sydney the 2000 summer games — a vote that Sydney won by two? "Everything was in order, according to IOC rules," says Jacques Rogge, a senior IOC member.

The more we learn, the more it seems Mr. Rogge was correct. Bribery is the Olympic rule.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Civilian Intervention Unit

As things stand, America and its allies have only two choices when ethnic massacres occur overseas. One is to issue warnings to the warring parties, which are often ignored. The second is to respond with some kind of military force. We suggest a third option.

We need to create a Civilian Intervention Unit to intervene before military action is necessary. It would have a permanent core of workers and the capability to draw on larger numbers as needed. Operations would vary from election monitoring to disaster relief to peacekeeping.

A permanent unit would be an alternative to the team of "verifiers" that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe established and sent to Kosovo. The verifiers are not part of any permanent unit, and most of

them have no prior experience in peacekeeping.

A permanent unit of trained monitors is needed to observe elections, oversee the control and destruction of armaments, conduct forensic investigations of war crimes, mediate and arbitrate. These requirements are too frequent and too specialized for the world to continue to rely on temporary missions — which, once over, are essentially cast aside. Tough security backup would be essential, but that could consist of a police force accustomed to interacting with civilians.

Creating a permanent unit would not be easy. There is no precedent, and the bureaucracies in Washington and Europe seem to lack imagination as they wrestle with the crises that dominate the modern age.

—Daniel Plesch and Julianne Smith, in *The Washington Post*

## 'Strong' Euro? Growth and Jobs Would Be Better

By Robert A. Levine

PARIS — The birth of the euro has been the occasion for many columns of journalistic analysis heralding the nascent currency as a "challenge" to the dollar. Mostly this is nonsense. To the extent that it has real content, the challenge lies not in the "strong" euro defined by its champions as high in value relative to the dollar, but in a "weak" one.

The most conventional challenge is one of prestige. Were financial accounts and statistics translated into euros instead of dollars, euro holders could feel proud. This might be made to seem meaningful by a de Gaulle, but there is none on the scene.

More serious is that if the euro begins to substitute for the dollar as a transactions and reserve currency, dollar holdings and dollar-denominated obligations will decrease, the United States will have to raise interest rates, and the American economy will suffer while Europe gains. There is some truth in this. The question is of its importance.

Since the 1980s, saving by American individuals and firms has been low. Some economists have warned that because saving equals investment in national income accounts, investment would fall and American economic progress would fall with it.

Such contentions are shot through with flaws, but, in the event, investment in the U.S. economy has not

fallen, since it has been supported by the inflow of foreign funds. This has been financed by the inflow of foreign exports; the balance of trade has turned "against" the United States. In mercantilist terms, Europe has thus succeeded and America has failed. But the real result is that the United States has prospered compared with Europe.

Visible signs of the investment inflow have been purchases of Chrysler and other firms by Europeans, and earlier the wild Japanese speculations in American real estate. Increased European ownership of the American economy may be a long-run political-economic worry, but it causes less high-pitched concern than did the feared Japanese takeover of the '80s.

More imminent, in any case, is the possibility that the move to the euro will engender a move away from foreign investment in the United States. That could happen if the investment is really based on reserve holdings and other financial magnitudes. Fortunately, it is not.

Daimler-Benz did not build plants in the United States and then purchase Chrysler, Bertelsmann did not buy up American publishers, and British Vodafone did not take over American Airtouch just because the Europeans

had dollars they didn't know what to do with. The major motivation has been that the vigorous American economy has been where the action is. A shift toward the euro may affect that marginally, but no more.

The relative strength of the American economy has a number of causes, including the greater U.S. structural flexibility — fewer regulations, lower taxes, less government dirigisme — to which it is ordinarily attributed. More important, however, is the pragmatic exploratory culture that has enabled Americans to take much faster advantage of the information revolution on which the world's economic growth is now based. The reasons for this deserve much more investigation than they have received.

Some European economists have been critical of the decade-long single focus of European central banks and finance ministries on squeezing down inflation and government deficits to meet the Maastricht criteria for monetary union, thus pushing unemployment above 10 percent. These economists contend that Federal Reserve policy, which has controlled inflation without stifling growth, deserves much credit for U.S. success.

The result of the Maastricht squeeze has been a euro strong at birth, in the mercantilist sense. And now those who favor the "challenge" to the dollar by

this euro want to continue the tight monetary and fiscal policies that brought it about.

In doing this, however, they will not only keep growth down and unemployment high. They will make Europe vulnerable to external downturns, whether from Asia and Latin America or from an inevitable American slowdown. Then unemployment can go up even higher, and the political foundations of monetary union and its member governments will shiver.

Needed instead are low interest rates and fiscal stimulus to restore European growth, cut unemployment and provide European voters with the security that will allow needed structural change.

Such policies would lead to a "weak" euro in the conventional sense. But Europe would invest in Europe, the United States would be forced to support its own investment, and both sides of the Atlantic would compete on paths of faster growth rather than of mercantilist restriction of domestic economies in order to export more across the Atlantic.

That would be the real challenge. Then we could deal with the serious problems in East Asia and Eurasia.

The writer, an economist and former official in the U.S. executive and legislative branches, contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## One Side in Japan Keeps Blocking Stimulation of Demand

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — Japan's economic conservatives are at it again. Fresh from their success in pushing the economy into its present misery, they want to add to the plight by having the Bank of Japan refuse to buy up the surplus government bonds needed to fund economic recovery.

The problem with the Japanese economy is simple. Ever since the collapse of the late 1980s economic boom, consumers' post-1970s bias against spending has heightened, and this has hit investment. Meanwhile, yen appreciation hit exports. Lack of demand is a cancer eating out the very heart of a once robust economy.

But even Japanese consumers can delay spending for only so long.

For a time in the mid-'90s as spending picked up, there was a good chance of the recovery in land and share prices needed to neutralize the nation's bad bank debt problem. Indeed, in the three years to 1997 Japan was leading the other Group of Seven nations in GNP growth.

But then the economic conservatives took over. Convinced that Reaganite-Thatcher reforms had powered the recoveries in the U.S. and British economies, they set out to cut government spending, re-

vamp the tax system and push weak financial institutions into bankruptcy.

Consumers and investors took fright. The bad debt problem raised its ugly head. The economy went into a tailspin.

The politicians soon realized the mistake and switched to fiscal expansion. But with more bad advice from conservatives and the United States, they concentrated on tax cuts, which in recession-hit Japan were bound to end up adding to surplus savings rather than expanded government spending, which if done wisely has immediate stimulatory effects.

But either way, the nation was bound to end up with large fiscal deficits that would have to be financed with large bond issues, which, if placed on the bond markets, would tend to raise interest rates and choke off any incipient recovery.

The obvious answer is to have the cash-laden Bank of Japan buy up some of the bonds. But the economic conservatives complain that this would be inflationary.

In an economy facing severe spiral deflation, the chances of inflation becoming a problem seem about as likely as a hypothermia victim given a shot of brandy becoming an alcoholic. But the conserva-

tives and their friends in the Bank of Japan stick faithfully to their out-of-date dogmas, and say "no."

The United States, in the form of Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, and some politicians in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party realize the need for that shot of brandy. If they fail to prevail, Japan would seem headed for yet another downturn, dragging much of the Asian and world economy with it.

The writer, a former Australian diplomat and longtime resident of Japan, contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## A Good Rambouillet Deal Would Buy Time for Change

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The new element in the Kosovo talks now under way at Rambouillet near Paris was underlined by President Jacques Chirac in his formal welcoming speech. It is that Europe can no longer tolerate war on its continent.

This is not so obvious as it may seem. True, there is no longer talk about containing the violence, redressing imbalance or letting them fight it out, as was regularly heard during the Bosnian war until an accord was forced at Dayton in 1995.

And there is a new, if unannounced, deadline to end the fighting in Kosovo — the Washington summit to celebrate the 50th anniversary of NATO in April. Members agree that they can hardly launch the alliance on its new

mission of peacekeeping and collective security against the background of this war.

But there is no real basis for agreement between the Serbs, who consider Kosovo resistance mere terrorism, and the Kosovars, who see no solution but independence.

The only possibility for "success" will be a compromise imposed by the outside powers with the understanding that it is temporary.

I put "success" in quotes because all involved are aware that any accord can be no more than a gamble on buying time — maybe for a change in the Belgrade regime, maybe a consolidation of Kosovar politics, maybe some kind of larger regional understanding.

This is all very vague because nothing has really been thought through. But reliance on ambiguity to hide the friction, as in Bosnia, would only increase the bitterness of disillusion and expose the hypocrisy of threat.

The idea of bombing Serbia into accepting the Contact Group's plan for Kosovo is weird. There are no effective targets, as there were in Bosnia when NATO force took out local Serbian tanks and artillery emplacements. Bombing Serbia proper, just to show that it can be done, would make the needed political resolution more, not less, difficult to find.

Besides, the Russian prime minister, Yevgeni Primakov, has said that his country is

"categorically opposed to the use of military force" against Serbia. "It has no prospects, it can bring no good results," he said at the World Economic Forum in Davos.

Relations between the United States and Russia are at a particularly bad point at the moment — not, as some Americans argue, because of the coming expansion of NATO, which Moscow has accepted, but because of Moscow's sense that Washington has lost interest in good relations.

The growing right-wing political demand to revise or junk the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in order to build American missile defenses is the latest and most serious irritant.

Insult is added to injury when American politicians argue that the treaty was made "with a country that doesn't even exist any longer." Russia has solemnly committed itself to Soviet obligations, and in any case practically all Washington-Moscow treaties were signed with the Soviet Union, and the United States wants and needs to maintain them.

Yet Mr. Primakov has indicated that Russian troops might join some NATO forces in Kosovo if they are sent to support unarmed international monitors. This may be the key to Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic reversing his ban on foreign troops in Serbia, of which Kosovo is a part.

There is something so surreal about the whole allied timetable and plan for breaking the impasse that it gives weight to the widespread Belgrade rumor that Mr. Milosevic really wants out of the ethnic-Albanian-pop-

ulated province, but needs the appearance of international compulsion to cover him against attacks from his own nationalists.

He did abandon Serb-populated Krajina and Eastern Slavonia, in Croatia, without a peep, after dire declarations. His central interest is maintaining his own power.

If he is secretly seeking a formula to back out and try to bring Serbia some relief from the economic pain of war and sanctions, so much the better. But it should be understood as a stopgap, not as a real solution. It will not change the fact that Mr. Milosevic was the cause of the problem, not its helpful disentangler, and that permanent improvement in the area will still depend upon new politics.

Veron Matic, who heads the independent Radio B-92 in Belgrade, points out that "there is little understanding of the importance of independent media in getting peace."

The last independent radio in Pristina was banned last summer, and no one said a word. The province has the world's highest concentration of satellite dishes, Mr. Matic says, because there are no local media that people trust. But foreign broadcasts cannot have the same impact as reliable local news.

Those attempting to use the new technology to spread independent information deserve full support. They may not be able to stop wars, but if the fighting can be stopped they are as important as NATO troops in preventing a renewal and forcing acceptance of the new pan-European demand for peace.

Flora Lewis

## Jordanians Will Need Democracy

By Rashid I. Khalidi

CHICAGO — The late King Hussein grew up in the shadow of his grandfather Abdullah's ambitions in Palestine. The new monarch of Jordan, another Abdullah, 37, was a child when Israel occupied the West Bank, and for his entire adult life has regarded Jordan as bounded by the Jordan River.

Hussein ruled the West Bank for 15 years before he lost it to the Israelis in the 1967 war. But for his son the fate of Jordan may not seem so bound up with the fate of Palestine. As a representative of a new generation, he may be able to take a fresh look at the relationship between Palestinians and Jordanians.

The Palestinian majority in Jordan is integrated into society and dominates the economy, while East Bank Jordanians control the army, the security services and the upper reaches of the government. Palestinians in Jordan are included in some respects and excluded in others, tied to the country and yet bound to their homeland and their relatives' across the river.

As long as the status of Palestine is in limbo, the situation will remain unstable, with the majority of Jordan's citizens living in constant tension with the Hashemite regime.

In facing this problem, King Abdullah has to deal with the legacy of two crucial decisions made by his father. The first was in 1956-1957, when Jordan was ruled for the first and last time by a government freely elected by a majority of the population. Under pressure from his ad-

visers and from the great powers that supported him, the young King Hussein responded to a coup attempt by crushing the fledgling democracy.

Only recently did he permit a pale version of parliamentary rule to emerge in Jordan, with severely limited powers. The country's authoritarian system has excluded resident Palestinians from power — an injustice that they are unlikely to tolerate once their status either as Jordanians or as Palestinians has been finally determined.

In 1988, after the Palestinian intifada, Hussein renounced Jordan's claim to the West Bank, enabling the Palestinians to make their own unimpeded claim to self-determination. This forced sensible Israelis to admit that Jordan could not serve as a proxy for the Palestinians, with whom they now had to deal directly.

Hussein's move succeeded in pushing the two sides toward peace talks, but it also confirmed that Jordan's internal politics, like its external relations, could never be stabilized until the Palestine question was resolved.

The absence of peace has been a pretext for the absence of democracy in many Middle Eastern countries, Jordan included. Whenever the Palestinians and Israelis finally address the main issues that separate them — borders, sovereignty, Jerusalem, refugees — King Abdullah will have to

confront the issue of transition to full democracy. The survival of his kingdom may hang on the outcome.

If he pushes for democratic reforms, he may not be able to rely, as his father did, on powerful outside backers. The United States has rarely acted to foster democracy in the Arab world, preferring authoritarian regimes that do Washington's bidding.

But Jordanians have strong aspirations for democracy, which the new king would be wise to heed. This may require him to ignore the advice of powerful friends.

Similarly, the establishment of a mutually acceptable relationship with the emerging Palestine will require the new king to consider the interests of his own people and not those of others.

King Abdullah rules a small, poor country with few resources and potent neighbors. He certainly cannot ignore these iron constraints.

But if he can transcend them and achieve two objectives, democracy and better ties with the Palestinians inside and outside the kingdom, he will build on the most valuable parts of Hussein's legacy, and achieve something that his father never could.

The writer, who directs the Center for International Studies at the University of Chicago, is author of "Palestinian Identity" and advised the Palestinian delegation to the Mideast peace talks from 1991 to 1993. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1899: Imperial Barber

BERLIN — Highly funny is the denunciation of a paper for having dared to discuss Herr Haby and the Imperial mustache. Haby is the Imperial barber. I paid a visit to Haby and underwent what the Kaiser undergoes. The mustache is placed at an angle beneath a terrible kind of gag known as a "barbinder." Before being placed in the "barbinder" the mustache is combed and saturated with the "It has come!" water. Then the mustache is pushed upwards beneath the gag, which is held back by being attached to the ears. When the gag is removed two heated irons are in readiness. When high completion, the mustache had assumed an attitude contrary to what nature had intended.

### 1924: Tut Revealed

LUXOR — The Valley of the Tombs, which last year gave up

the treasure of one of the greatest Pharaohs that lie buried there, tomorrow [Feb. 12] will give up the royal dead. When the lid is raised from the sarcophagus that holds the body of King Tutankhamen, the hand of time will have been turned back, momentarily, for more than two thousand years and what still remains of the mortal part of that great monarch will be exposed to view. Many Archaeologists are here and are tense with expectancy.

### 1949: Stolen Diner

NEW YORK — Frederick Savarese rushed into a police station yesterday and shouted "Somebody stole my restaurant. It's gone. It's gone. My restaurant. Somebody stole it." It was true. The restaurant was a trailer lunch counter known as the "Vet Diner" and during the night some one apparently hitched it to a car and drove away.

**Herald Tribune**  
ESTABLISHED 1887  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen of the Board

PETER C. GOLDMARK JR., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
RICHARD WOLDRIDGE, President and Chief Operating Officer  
MICHAEL GETTLER, Executive Editor

• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor  
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors  
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages  
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor  
• SAMUEL ABT and NICK STOUT, Associate Editors

• RENÉ BONDY, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
• DIDIER BRUN, Circulation and Development Director  
• STEPHEN DUNBAR-JOHNSON, Advertising Director • IAN WALTHER, Marketing Director  
Directeur de la Publication: Peter C. Goldmark Jr.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel: (1) 41 43 93 00. Fax: Subscriptions, (1) 41 43 92 10. Advertising, (1) 41 43 92 12. News, (1) 41 43 93 38.  
Internet address: <http://www.ihtrib.com> E-Mail: [info@ihtrib.com](mailto:info@ihtrib.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 1 Convent Road, Singapore 110001. Tel: (65) 437 7766. Fax: (65) 437 2534.  
Mtg. Dr. Asia: Nigel J. Odom, 1201, 191 Jura Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852 2922 1188. Fax: 852 2922 1190.  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schuler, Frankfurt 15, 60523 Frankfurt 31. Tel: 49 69 9712500. Fax: 49 69 9712501.  
U.S. Office: 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 733 3700. Fax: (212) 733 3708.  
U.K. Advertising Office: 20 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: (44) 20 7516 7700. Fax: (44) 20 7516 7701.  
S.A.S. au capital de 1 200 000 F.R.C. Numéro B 712021120. Commission Paritaire No. 01557.  
©1999 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8812







# Leisure

## Wired Up in Amsterdam City Plugs Its Visitors Into a Technological Dream

By Matt Steinglass

**A**MSTERDAM — Last spring, I was in Amsterdam with a friend, a "new media" artist. We needed a place to check our e-mail, and our Dutch hostess offered to take us to the nearest cybercafé. She led us across a wide cobblestone square toward the Waag, a late-medieval brick fortress studded with circular turrets. Tables and wicker chairs spilled out of the fortress's broad gate: a white-aproned waiter circulated with fat glasses of Duvel beer. Inside, under a vaulted ceiling, people chatted and sipped *koffie verkeerd* (café au lait, Dutch style), waiting for a space at a long table with a peaked ridge down the center. The computers were almost invisible, their screens built unobtrusively into the table's slanting wooden face.

My friend and I half smiled in embarrassment: we were thinking of the nerdy, unpleasant cybercafés we knew in New York. Full of taciturn patrons huddled over screens. This place seemed so sociable! Why, my friend wondered, couldn't new media in America be more like this — "so out in the open, so..."

So public. In the United States, new media tend to be a private affair. Whether you're e-mailing, Web surfing or playing computer games, in the office or at home, you're usually doing it alone. In Amsterdam, using computers is more social. There are public Internet kiosks on the city streets. On the waterfront, teenagers congregate in the plaza of the New Metropolis, a year-old interactive technology museum. Even Amsterdam's Web site, [www.amsterdam.nl](http://www.amsterdam.nl), feels like an amenity, with a wealth of information that ranges from arts events to real estate to business regulations.

Such details are part of an effort by the

government to make Amsterdam a center of new-media technology. Jan van Diepen, spokesman for the Ministry of Economic Affairs, said: "The Dutch government is investing tens of millions of dollars in information-technology research institutes and in improving the information infrastructure." A recent report by the French branch of the Aspen Institute noted that these efforts have led American information-technology entrepreneurs to view Amsterdam as "the ideal European home base."

It's not surprising that the Dutch devote their technological efforts to the public sphere: after all, the Netherlands owes its very existence to huge public-works projects. As one new-media artist here put it: "It's the dikes!" The country's national character is defined by public technology — from the obvious (canals, windmills, dikes) to the more subtle (bike lanes and hothouse tomatoes). At their best, these technologies make the Netherlands feel like a good Web site: attractive, well-organized and incredibly easy to get around.

**CLEVER GADGETS** On my return trip in August, I noticed well-designed infrastructure and clever gadgets the moment I got off the plane. At Schiphol Airport, the train to Amsterdam, Rotterdam or wherever you happen to be going, passes right under your feet. You descend to it via a stairless, conveyor-belt-like escalator — no need to take your luggage off the luggage cart. Getting off at Amsterdam Central Station puts you smack in the center of the city.

I had reserved a room on line at The Winston, an inexpensive hotel, which features eight rooms custom-designed by different artists. On the hotel's Internet site ([www.winston.nl](http://www.winston.nl)), you can inspect these "artist rooms" and reserve the one of your choice. I decided to try the Stariel

Room, festooned with representations of the artists' DNA. The hotel also bills itself as a gallery and arts venue: poets and bands perform in the Winston Kingdom nightclub, their shows broadcast over the Internet via Webcam.

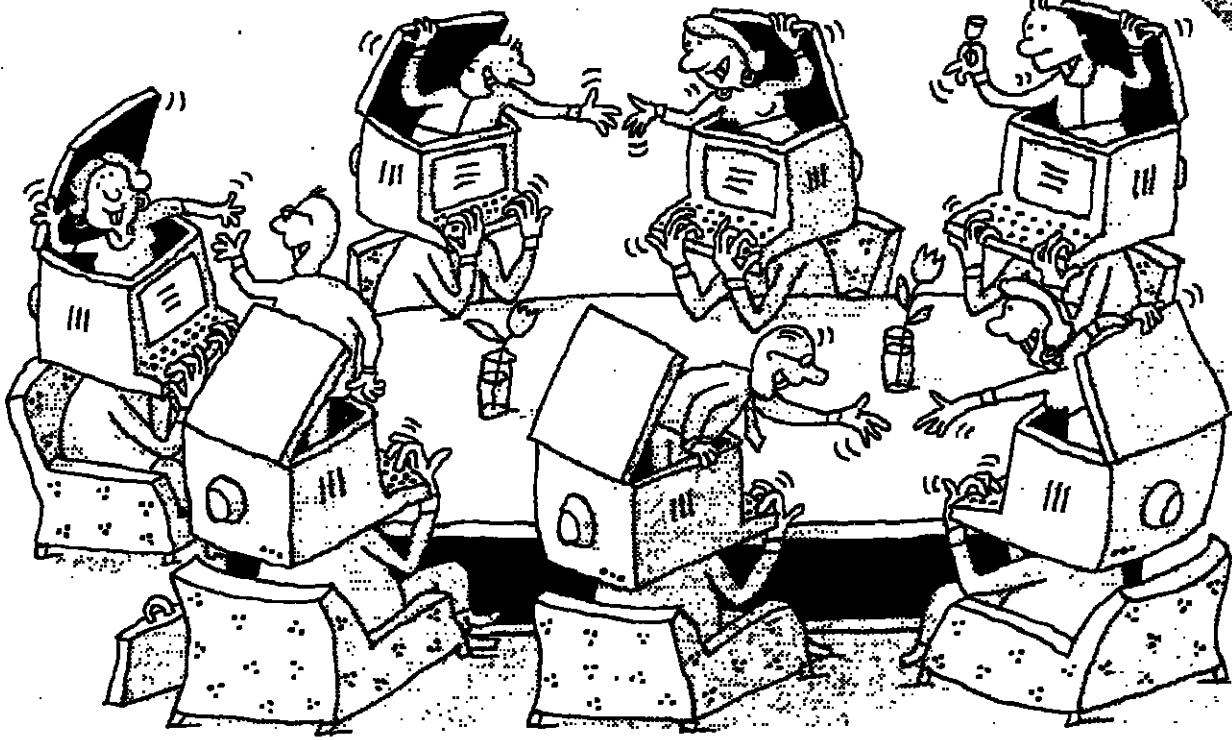
On arrival, I encountered a glitch: The supposedly new-media-savvy Winston had accidentally rented out my room — because the computer was down. Would I mind staying in the Schiffmacher Room, designed by a tattoo artist?

That afternoon I went out to check my e-mail. (A number of hotels, such as the Owl, have e-mail facilities, but not The Winston.) Had I wanted to take public transit, I could have made use of the national transit number. From anywhere in the Netherlands, for about 50 cents a minute, you can dial 06-92-92, and give them the address of where you are and where you want to go. Within a minute or two, a real human being — not a machine — will tell you exactly which trains, trams and buses you should take to get there — down to the minute the bus arrives at your local stop.

But I was biking. I pedaled off toward a cybercafé in an old canal-lined neighborhood called the Jordaan.

The Mad Processor is in a quiet canal house. It features a circular table covered with computer monitors connected by a high-speed network. People come by the dozens to play networked games. In the United States, these games are generally played over the Internet, by opponents who never see each other. Here people prefer to meet their opponent in person, and shout at them across the table.

Later, on my way to dinner, I stopped at a bank of public phones by the Westerkerk, a 16th-century church on the Prinsengracht, a canal west of the city center. One of the bright-green columns was labeled Internet, and had a keyboard and screen instead of a phone. There are



Stariel Room, Winston

35 of these Web kiosks scattered around Amsterdam, including one in the train station. KPN Telecom, the recently privatized Dutch phone company, has been installing them since January 1997. They accept phone cards or credit cards; the cost is about 10 cents a minute. The kiosks have their limitations — there are no seats, the keyboards are angled uncomfortably, and they're hard to spot because from the side, they look like phones. But they're great for Web surfing, and for sending quick, mindless e-mails. ("Guest where I'm e-mailing from? A canal!")

The Amsterdam new-media world is full of private little spaces, known only to the cognoscenti. Nonetheless, with a phone call or two, one can uncover some of the attractions that don't appear on the standard tourist map. Like the mysterious institution the Studio for Electro Instrumental Music, or Steim, which its

director, Michel Waisvisz, explained, "works in the background to help artists develop personal instruments."

**I**T PROVIDES its sponsored musical researchers with no-guests-allowed ateliers for their projects. "A monastery where they can isolate themselves," Waisvisz said. The artists Steim has worked with include the performance artist Laurie Anderson and Tod Machover, a professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology known for his digitally enhanced "hypercello" and other new musical instruments.

Then there's the Waag, in the Nieuwmarkt square. The Waag is the headquarters of the Society for Old and New Media, Amsterdam's premiere electronic-arts foundation. The society is upstairs, in a warren of brick rooms surrounding a fantastic skylit octagonal chamber — the Theatrum Anatomicum.

In the Theatrum, the bodies of prisoners were dissected for the edification of future surgeons — and the entertainment of the public. It was here that Rembrandt painted his 1632 painting, "Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp."

It is now one of the sites of a major digital-art project called "Brandon," jointly sponsored by the Waag and the Guggenheim Museum in SoHo ([www.brandonguggenheim.org](http://www.brandonguggenheim.org)).

What I like about Amsterdam's public technology is the sense of control it gives you. The Web kiosks on the street, the well-designed airport, the mass-transit number: They all share a common goal — they make the world intelligible, and give you power over it.

*Man Steinglass, a writer and Web producer who is moving to Amsterdam this month, wrote this for The New York Times.*

### ESCAPING THE WINTER



Spring is the season when Tucson reaches its extroverted peak.

## Tucson Comes to Life With the Spring

By Judith Anderson

**T**UCSON, Arizona — Spring begins this month in Tucson. The season when the city is at its extroverted peak, inviting the world to sample its diversity. And the world comes, to an eclectic array of trade shows, exhibitions, cultural activities, sporting events and religious ceremonies.

Of course, a lot of visitors come simply to escape winter. This city lives outside in the spring. Every restaurant that can create a patio dining area, and entertainment of all sorts takes place in the open air. Dress is casual, and folks start shaking their outer layers at the slightest provocation.

When so many events and participants hit town at once, it can be difficult to book a room or even make a dinner reservation. Some prices skyrocket. Over all, rates drop in May, but prices that have been inflated just for the

gem shows this week, for instance, should be back to normal around the middle of the month. For last-minute accommodations, try the Tucson Convention and Visitors Bureau at (800) 638-8350.

From Ash Wednesday (Feb. 17 this year) through Easter week (March 28 to April 4), rituals of the Pascua Yagui Indians meld native traditions with Christian beliefs at their three reservations around Tucson. The culmination at Old Pascua Village is a dramatic Easter Saturday ceremony called La Gloria, a mysterious conglomeration of dances involving a bonfire, carved masks and brilliant paper flowers.

For lovers of bluegrass, the Old-Time Fiddle Contest on Feb. 21 promises a day of foot-tapping pleasure under sunny skies. Participants from coast to coast will compete for cash prizes at the DeMeester Outdoor Performance Center in Reid Park. And the 74th annual Fiesta

de los Vaqueros, Feb. 24 to 28, is a big-money rodeo that draws champion riders and rough stock from all over the country. The rodeo parade, Feb. 25, on the other hand, is a real hometown affair, with hundreds of glossy horses, cowboys and Indians, spirited musicians and flashy Mexican folk dancers.

**INTO THE DESERT** The Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum presents desert wildlife in a natural setting, from exotic jaguars to antelope prairie dogs and the newest arrivals, three coyote pups. Fourteen miles (22 kilometers) west of town via twisty, scenic Gates Pass Road, the popular 15-acre (6-hectare) zoo and botanical garden is open daily from 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. until March 1, then 7:30 A.M. to 6 P.M. There is a pleasant café open for lunch until mid-April, with \$10 to \$15 entrees, and a grill open daily. Tough Old Tucson Studios

is back in action, complete with bar brawls and shoot-outs in the dusty streets and rides for younger children. A fire in 1995 gutted the familiar movie set, originally built for the 1940 film "Arizona."

One of the last Spanish missions still serving its Native American parishioners is the Mission San Xavier del Bac, on the Tohono O'odham and San Xavier reservations 10 miles south of Tucson. The 200-year-old White Dove of the Desert mixes Moorish, byzantine and Mexican baroque elements on its exterior, naive and elaborate ornamentation inside.

If you're hungry, the Tohono Chul Park Tea Room, (520) 797-1222, occupies a 1940s adobe hacienda with tiled pools and fountains in the courtyard and patios, all surrounded by 48 acres of desert preserve. It is a charming spot for a simple breakfast, lunch or afternoon tea. And Lerua's Fine Mexican

Foods, (520) 624-0322, is famous here for its green corn tamales. At least one of the plump, sweet rolls of cornmeal, steamed in its own husk, appears on many of the combination plates. Lunch for two with Mexican beer costs about \$16.

**H**IGH style describes both the decor and the cuisine at the exuberant Cafe Poca Cosa. There is a different menu every day, and the chef chooses your food if you order the Plato Poca Cosa. With margaritas or wine and dessert, dinner for two costs about \$35.

And during March, nearly 50 spring-training baseball games will be played in Tucson. The city is host to three major league teams: the Colorado Rockies, the Chicago White Sox and the Arizona Diamondbacks.

*Judith Anderson, who lives in Tucson, wrote this for The New York Times.*

## Mercedes On-Road Off-Roader

By Gavin Green

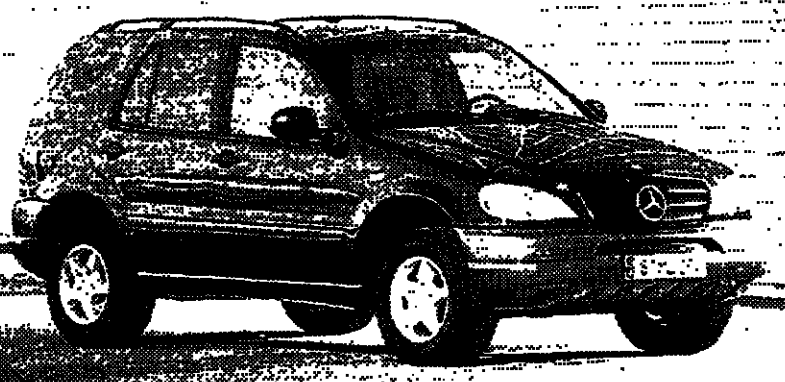
**T**HE car market is crazy. As proof, recent research suggests that only 5 percent of people who buy off-road vehicles use them off-road. No one will be surprised by this statistic. Everyone knows that Sport Utility Vehicles aren't meant for off-road! People buy them for what they represent: the great outdoors, a certain squirearchical sophistication, truck-like strength rather than for what they can achieve (climbing mountains, traversing bogs, exploring jungles).

Well, all utility vehicle manufacturers keep up the pretense. They fit ever-stronger chassis, ever-more high-tech transmissions, ever more capable differentials, ever bigger wheels and more technological accoutrements to and mankind's quest to boldly go where no car has gone before.

Finally, one has cried "Enough!" and admitted that its off-roader is actually meant for city or suburban types. The new Mercedes M-class is an off-roader meant for the road. It makes no claims to be better across the Sahara than a Land Rover, or more adept at climbing the Rockies than a Jeep. Its claim to fame is that it is better at driving to the shopping mall than anything else in the class — a utility vehicle for softies.

It is also unusual because it is a Mercedes-Benz, which has no pedigree at making utility vehicles. It once had a frightfully militaristic 4x4 called the G-wagen, which was about as fashionable as a combat helmet and was able to traverse tall mountains in a single charge. Nobody bought it, because it was ugly. The M-class is the very opposite. It looks classy and car-like, like every other Mercedes, but is still tangibly a vehicle that can rough it, if it really has to.

The M-class is built in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and sales in the United States have been huge, way beyond expect-



tations. And in Europe, the M-class is now the Mercedes most in demand. To help satisfy it, production is about to commence in Graz, Austria.

The test car had a V6 engine, although a V8 is also available. It is a smooth-revving, sophisticated unit and it's mated to a sweet-shifting five-speed automatic transmission as slick as any luxury car's. Handling, while not exactly sports-car sharp, is not dulled by the usual surplus weight that makes most 4x4s lumbering companions. It drives like a good car, but with the added bonus of the high driving position, which research shows is one of the main appeals of utility vehicles. It is also prodigiously roomy, with a spacious rear seat and a vast trunk.

**BUT ON, THE PLASTIC** If only the cabin looked better! Oh yes, there's wood and typical Benz-like instruments, which are models of class and clarity; but the plastic textures of the dash and cabin fittings are what you'd expect to find in a Moskvitch, and there's an insubstantial feel to many of the controls. Even the carpets feel low-quality. A revamp is apparently on the way, and it can't come a moment too soon.

The only other downside is the fuel consumption. Even though it feels reasonably nimble, the ML320, as tested, weighs the best part of two tons. And nothing encourages gluttony like a heavy body. A better V6 car is likely to record much better gas mileage.

But there's little else wrong with this likable machine. It's even quite good off-road. It lacks the usual locking differentials and vast truck-like axles and springs, yet it's electronic traction control helps give good loose-surface grip. It would have little trouble dealing with gravel roads, mild snowy ascents, or shallow river crossings. So if you really want to take the first off-roader designed for on-road, off-road, it won't let you down. Although you might feel a little crazy doing it.

Mercedes ML320. About \$50,000. V6 engine, 3199cc, 218 bhp at 5,600 rpm. Five-speed automatic transmission, four-wheel drive. Top speed: 185 kph (115 mph). Acceleration: 0-100 kph in 9.8 seconds. Average fuel consumption: 14.0 liters/100km.

Next: The Audi TT

Gavin Green is editor in chief of Car magazine.

### MOVIE GUIDE

#### PAYBACK

Directed by Brian Helgeland, U.S.

No actor should have to mouth the ludicrous hard-boiled dialogue — lines like, "What's the matter, cat got your crotch?" that lends "Payback," the new Mel Gibson action-adventure film, the flavor of a stale "Saturday Night Live" parody. This bizarre dud of a genre movie, adapted from the same Richard Stark novel ("The Hunter") that inspired the 1967 film "Point Blank," is set in a dark, urban no-man's land. Here sadism rules, all women are prostitutes, the cops corrupt and morality a matter of evil versus evil. Gibson is Porter, a career criminal who after recovering from near-fatal gunshot wounds at the hands of his double-crossing partner, Val (Gregg Henry), embarks on a killing spree to recover the \$70,000 his sidekick stole from him. Before he's finished, but not before a scene in which we watch his agonized grimaces as two of his toes are smashed by a sledgehammer. Porter goes up against the kingpins of a crime organization called the Outfit, in a battle that culminates with some cheesy cut-rate pyrotechnics. "Payback," directed by Brian Helgeland, one of the writers responsible for the elegant screenplay of "L.A. Confidential," comes at you (not just your toes but your mind) with the subtlety of a sledgehammer. Gibson, affecting his best macho growl, is at least able to keep a straight face through the tortured purple prose his character, who narrates the movie, is forced to deliver. But Henry's Val is a garish comic-book fiend, while Kris Kristofferson, as the king of all underworld kingpins, delivers yet another nonperformance, speaking in a dull, sepulchral monotone, his eyes squinted shut. What it lacks in originality, "Payback" tries to make up for in sadistic gore. Before they begin shooting and slicing one another, the characters take cackling relish in describing the tortures they would like to inflict. Amid the countless beatings that are administered, one kick in the groin won't do. There have to be at least three per scene. What one word might best describe "Payback"? How about "loathsome"? (Stephen Holden, NYT)

#### LA NINA DE TUS OJOS

Directed by Fernando Trueba, Spain.

Fernando Trueba won an Oscar for best foreign film in 1993 for "Belle Époque," and since then he has been fine tuning the script for his latest movie, "La Nina de Tus Ojos." The plot concerns some Spanish actors whom Franco sent, during the Spanish Civil War in 1938, to Hitler's Berlin to make a movie. That much is based on real history, but the details of the film's story are fictional. Billed as a comedy, the film soon turns dramatic when the naive Spaniards learn that Hitler is persecuting the Jews. The Jews, in turn, are persecuted because the blond Germans at the Berlin studio just don't look the part of dark-haired Spaniards. Trueba labors before achieving a certain cruising speed for his film, and it has enticing moments, and much fine photography, before running into some trouble toward the end. That's when drama finally prevails over comedy and when there are some scenes like the airport farewell that seems blatantly inspired by the classic "Casablanca." But the movie is fine vehicle for Penelope Cruz, who shines with a broad range of emotions in the role of a saucy Spanish tavern singer. Her love interest, the Czech actor Karol Dobry, as a Jewish prisoner, provides a gripping intensity, and her frustrated director, Antonio Resines, is convincing as a man plagued by bad timing. But a troupe of supporting veteran Spanish actors turns in uneven performances, and the ambitious film falls short of its full potential. (Al Goodman, IHT)

#### GLORIA

Directed by Sidney Lumet, U.S.

Sharon Stone may have left her heart in San Francisco, but the rest of her is strictly from N.Y. City in a richly comic performance as the heroine of "Gloria." To hear Stone turning "off" into "awf," "all right" into "awright," "the" into "duh" and "go ahead" into "g-head" is a delight all by itself. But her Gloria also talks tough, spews obscenities, wields handguns with unflinching authority, drives like a demon, makes grown males strip, tells a little boy precisely why he's not a man and gives him advice about the kind of fun she



Maria Bello and Mel Gibson in the out of control "Payback."

expects him to have when — and if — he grows up, which involves booze, gambling, tuxedos and skinty but otherwise well-endowed blondes. A self-described broad, Gloria is a brassy, gutsy, foul-mouthed ex-con who finds she has an unexpected heart of mush when her error-prone path through life crosses that of little Nicky Nunez (Jean-Luke Figueroa). As written by Steve Antin and directed by Sidney Lumet with his customary fine eye for the urban landscape of New York City, this "Gloria" is a smoother, funnier, more suspenseful, more endearing version of the 1980 John Cassavetes film of the same title. Young Figueroa makes a fine foil for the intermittently maternal Gloria. And Stone, who in one guise or another has always been a treat, turns in a performance that merits the key to N.Y. City. (Lawrence Van Gelder, NYT)



# L.A.'s Little Tokyo Is Still a Hub

By Todd S. Purdum  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For more than a century, a few square blocks in downtown Los Angeles have been the spiritual center of the largest Japanese-American community in North America. But times have often been tough for Little Tokyo.

It sprang up in the first place because Japanese immigrants were barred from owning property in white neighborhoods.

By the eve of World War II, the area was a thriving enclave of stores and apartments in the shadow of City Hall, but the forced internment of Japanese-Americans left it devastated. After the war, succeeding generations spread to the suburbs and returned mainly to shop and eat sushi. The 1992 riots scared away tourists and Angelenos alike, leaving the future uncertain.

"I think Little Tokyo is sort of in the middle of a transition that even those of us who live and work here are not quite sure how it's going to turn out," said Bill Watanabe, executive director of the Little Tokyo Service Center, a 20-year-old nonprofit social service and economic development organization. "What we're trying to do is see how we can shift from being a community of people who might live here to a community of people who have some link to the cultural and ethnic tie."

To that end, the opening on Jan. 23 of a new 85,000-square-foot pavilion at the Japanese American National Museum at 369 East First Street was a milestone in the community's efforts to endure and prevail. The new pavilion — actually a whole new building, designed by Gyo Obata, architect of the National Air and Space Museum in Washington — triples the size of the original museum, which had the bad luck to open in 1992 on the first day of the Los Angeles riots.

Situated just across a graceful plaza from the original museum, which is housed in a 1925 former Buddhist temple, the new stone, steel and glass pavilion, with a peaceful interior garden, will house changing exhibits from the museum's collection of 30,000 objects, including artifacts, paintings and films. Together, they trace the Japanese experience in America from earliest immigration to the present.

Founded by a coalition of Japanese-American businessmen and World War II veterans, the museum has always emphasized the searing experience of war and internment on Japanese-Americans, and that will remain an important part of its mission, officials say.

*'It's an important place that we can say is our place and has historical significance.'*

But the new space, part of a \$45 million expansion, allowed the creation of a National Resource Center, a kind of library with an interactive data base of images and text from the museum's collection, along with changing exhibits by Japanese-American artists.

The main opening exhibit, on view through 2001, is called "Common Ground: The Heart of Community." It features everything from an old baseball uniform from a Japanese-American team to a reconstructed tar-paper barracks from the relocation camp in Heart Mountain, Wyoming, its bare wood floors silent witness to the hysteria in which 120,000 Japanese-Americans in western states were imprisoned by presidential order from 1942 to 1945.

Also on view, through July 4, is a video and multimedia installation by Bruce and Norman Yonemoto, third-generation brothers based in Los Angeles, known for exploring, among other things, the role cinematic images play in creating concepts of race and ethnicity. The museum (213) 625-0414, is open daily except Mondays; admission \$6.

But the museum is not the only new addition in Little Tokyo's three-block-square area. Last year, the East West Players, a theater company, moved into the newly restored Union Church building on San Pedro Street. It has staged a well-received revival of Stephen Sondheim's "Pacific Overtures," and this winter featured Danny Glover and Nobu McCarthy in "Yohen," by Philip Kan Gotanda, about an interracial couple's struggle to preserve their marriage. Information: (213) 625-7000.

A stroll through Weller Court, a shopping mall with fancy boutiques, and vending machines selling canned Japanese iced coffees, leads to the New Otani Hotel at East First and South Los Angeles Streets, a favorite of Japanese businessmen and tourists, with its elegant garden and well-regarded restaurant, A Thousand Cranes.

The James Irvine Garden, an oasis in the traditional Japanese style, is adjacent to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center at 244 South San Pedro Street, where the sweeping red brick plaza and stone sculpture were designed by the Los Angeles-born sculptor Isamu Noguchi.

"Now there are Japanese shops and businesses throughout Southern California, so you can buy food and eat noodles anywhere, and that has made for a gradual shrinking of Little Tokyo," Watanabe of the Little Tokyo Service Center said. "But I think it's an important place that we can say is our place and has historical significance."

## ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

**VIENNA**  
Historical Museum of the City of Vienna, tel: (1) 525-24-0, open daily. To April 5: "Samurai & Bushido: The Mirror of Japan." A survey of Japanese history and art from the mid-16th century to the beginning of the Meiji period in 1867 with 250 hanging scrolls, kimono, tea ceremony implements, armor and weapons.  
www.museum.vienna.at/samurai/

### BRITAIN

**EDINBURGH**  
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, tel: (131) 332-2266, open daily. Continuing To March 7: "Prophets and Pigmies: Ruskin, Proust and Northern Gothic." John Ruskin, the Victorian art critic and theorist, had a great influence on 19th-century figures, including Proust, who translated Ruskin's work into French. The exhibition features drawings and watercolors.

**LONDON**  
National Gallery, tel: (171) 747-2885, open daily. Continuing To April 25: "Portraits by Ingres: Images of an Epoch." Portraits of aristocrats, merchants, bankers and diplomats of the Napoleonic era, by the artist (1780-1826), who dominated French painting for 50 years.  
www.nationalgallery.org.uk  
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 300-8000, open daily. To April 11: "Monet in the 20th Century." Features 60 paintings completed in the final decades of the artist's life.  
www.royalacademy.org.uk  
Victoria and Albert Museum, tel: (171) 938-8349, open daily. Continuing To April 12: "Henri Cartier-Bresson: Elsewhere." The display covers a less familiar side of the French photographer's work: photographs from Asia and North America.

### DENMARK

**HUMLEBAEK**  
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: 49-10-07-19, open daily. To April 21: "The Asian City of the 90s." Art and architecture of Asian cities, showing the exchange of architectural and urban planning ideas between Asia and foreign professionals.  
www.louisiana.dk

### FRANCE

**LILLE**  
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: Continuing To March 14: "Goya: Un



Mark Rothko, in 1961, with "Number 7." painted a year earlier. The artist's works are in a Paris show.

Regard Libre. Study works by the Spanish painter (1748-1828) on loan from European, American and Mexican collections.

**PARIS**  
Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, tel: 01-53-67-40-00, closed Mondays. Continuing To April 18: "Mark Rothko." Figurative paintings of the 1930s, Surrealist-influenced works of the 40s and the large colorful canvases that lead to the somber paintings created just before the American painter's death in 1970.

### GERMANY

**FRANKFURT**  
Schirn Kunsthalle Frankfurt, tel: (69) 299-882-11, closed Mondays. Continuing To April 11: "Augenblicke (Ancient Eyes)." Small wooden panels, in wax painting or tempera, that were added to Egyptian mummies in Roman times.  
www.schirn.de

### ITALY

**MILAN**  
Palazzo Reale, tel: (02) 8691-5738, open daily. Continuing To

**TOKYO**  
National Museum of Western Art, tel: (3) 3828-5131, closed Mondays. Continuing To March 7: "Goya: Unique and an Artist of His Time." Approximately 300 works by the Spanish painter (1746-1828) and his contemporaries.  
www.nmwa.go.jp

### NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM**  
Rijksmuseum, tel: (20) 673-2121, open daily. Continuing To March

14: "Adriaen de Vries, Imperial Sculptor, 1558-1626." Fifty bronzes and 25 drawings by the Dutch sculptor whose work was commissioned by European royals.

### SWEDEN

**STOCKHOLM**  
Moderna Museet, tel: (8) 51-95-52-02, closed Mondays. Continuing To March 7: "Jean Fautrier: Paintings, Sculptures, Works on Paper." A commemoration of the centenary of the French painter's birth.

### TAIWAN

**TAIPEI**  
Chang Foundation, tel: (2) 2386-9575, closed Feb. 15-16. Continuing To March 14: "Tibetan and Qing Dynasty Buddhist Images." A small exhibition of Buddhist images on loan from the Summer Palace at Chengde, China.

### UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK**  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3551, closed Mondays. Extended To Feb. 21: "From Van Eyck to Bruegel: Early Netherlandish Painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art." More than 140 works by 15th- and 16th-century artists, such as Ambrosius Bosschaert, Jan Bruegel the Elder, Jan David de Heem and Jan van Huysum.  
www.mnma.org

### CLOSING SOON

**AMERICAS**  
Feb. 15: "Edo: Art in Japan, 1615-1688." National Gallery of Art, Washington.

**ASIA**  
Feb. 14: "Masterpieces From the Musée de l'Orangerie." Bank of America Museum of Art, Tokyo.

**EUROPE**  
Feb. 14: "Turner in the Alps." Tate Gallery, London.  
Feb. 14: "Rembrandt et Amsterdam." Institut Neerlandais, Paris.

Compiled by Elisabeth Hopkins

## CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

- 1 Like some magazine ads
- 16 Bakery offering
- 17 Be exasperating
- 18 Hematologist's supply
- 19 Pitch
- 20 Ill-tempered
- 21 On the —
- 22 TV frame mess.
- 23 Aims of oil
- 24 General of Chinese manu fame
- 26 "Thel" do
- 30 Use of a sort

### DOWN

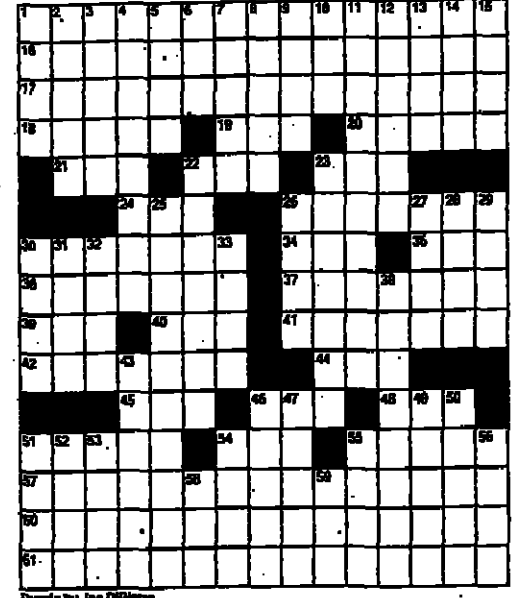
- 34 Shakespearean prince
- 35 Cell call recipient, often
- 36 Predictably
- 37 Kind of lineup
- 38 Pro
- 39 Madras Mi.
- 40 Algae
- 41 Swing site
- 42 Sweet part
- 43 Cursed bird
- 44 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" girl
- 45 Old-fashioned card game, in Britain
- 46 Pitt

### ACROSS

- 36 Fish usually caught in the winter
- 37 Former P.M. who shared a 1974 Nobel Peace Prize
- 38 Term of politeness
- 39 Rabbit —
- 40 Multiplying, e.g.
- 41 "Interesting"
- 42 Domino unit
- 43 Ancient Olympics site
- 44 Workbook feature
- 45 Turn
- 46 Finish, of a sort
- 47 Give — (care)
- 48 Stale
- 49 Like some crowds
- 50 The half —
- 51 Maker of toles
- 52 Tussock animal
- 53 Hair coloring carrier
- 54 Card game for up to 10 players
- 55 Tennis star Kournikova
- 56 Carlos I, II, III or IV

### DOWN

- 1 Noted initials in 70's-80's comedy
- 2 Whom Jimmy once courted off court
- 3 Shade of blue
- 4 Altar boys
- 5 A good deal
- 6 French key
- 7 Must
- 8 For what it's worth
- 9 miss
- 10 P.L., e.g.
- 11 Slightest traces
- 12 The Alt. Braves are in it
- 13 Christ's following?
- 14 Book category: Abbr.
- 15 Rocker Glenn
- 16 "A Hero's Progress" artist
- 17 Attribute
- 18 Pizzeria order



©New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

### Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 11

RAPT GORGI ZOLA  
ELIRE ATURN ENOS  
OROPALTOPUSUCKS  
DEMILLES LOSEIT  
DODOS JON  
PUTDOWNCASH  
BLOW POURS ORO  
RABI TED DOLE  
EVEN SEVAT AWAD  
LAYDOWNMONEY  
PIES NAMED  
ADESTE ABDOULE  
FORKOVERABUNDE  
ANTI EISEL DOVE  
REED SPONE EWES

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LISTING

Track the performance of over 2,400 international funds, every day, on the IHT site on the World Wide Web.  
http://www.ihf.com

## GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

SETTING THE SCENE		
<b>AER LINGUS</b>	Britain to Ireland	Round-trip for £129 (\$210) for two people from London Heathrow to Shannon. Accommodation for £19 per night and Hertz car rental for £18 per day. Some conditions apply. Until March 27. (44-645) 737-747.
<b>ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS</b>	Paris to Honolulu	Round-trip (via Tokyo) for 3,500 francs (\$603). Conditions apply. For departures until Feb. 28, from March 1 to 15 and March 24 to 28. (33-1) 5383-5225.
<b>BRITISH AIRWAYS</b>	Worldwide	New "Explorer" around-the-world fares with OneWorld alliance partners (American Airlines, Canadian Airlines, Cathay Pacific and Qantas) from £960 (\$1,400) in economy. Sample routing: London-Buenos Aires-Santiago, Chile-Dallas-Vancouver, British Columbia-Sydney-Melbourne-Tokyo-Singapore-London. Economy, £1,190; business class, £3,050; first class, £4,500.
<b>DELTA</b>	France to United States	SkyMiles members earn double miles on nonstop flights in business class from Paris/Nice to New York JFK, or Paris to New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington until March 31.
<b>JETSET</b>	Britain to Ireland	Three-day package for £149 (\$245) per person includes round-trip flights to Shannon with AB Airlines, three-day Hertz car rental and two nights' accommodations and breakfast in a three-star hotel. Until March 31. (44-8706) 09-09-09.
<b>KLM UK</b>	Britain	Round-trip fare of £39 (\$64), including airport tax, from London Stansted to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen or Newcastle and from London City to Manchester, Glasgow or Edinburgh. For travel until March 25. Some restrictions apply. (44-1803) 424-288 or 0890-074074.
<b>QANTAS</b>	France to Australia	Round-trip for 5,700 francs (\$980) from Paris to Adelaide, Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney; 6,600 francs from Bordeaux, Lyon, Marseille, Nice, Toulouse. Conditions apply. Must book by March 31 for departure before June 30. Toll free: 0803 848-848 in France.
<b>ROYAL VIKING SUN</b>	Shanghai to Tokyo	Sail from Shanghai to Tokyo, April 2 to 10, and return by air from 17,800 yuan (\$2,150) per person (double occupancy).
WHERE TO STAY		
<b>FOUR SEASONS</b>	New York	Discounts of 25 percent for "superior" and "deluxe" rooms. Doubles for \$415 to \$495, plus taxes. Until Aug. 31. (1-212) 758-5700.
<b>LE GRIMALDI</b>	Nice	Three nights' double accommodation for 760 francs (\$130) a night includes buffet breakfast, welcome Champagne and a gift. Until March 31. (33-4) 9316-0024.
<b>KOWLOON HOTEL</b>	Hong Kong	Rates from 1,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$130) per room per night, plus tax and service, include American buffet breakfast and round-trip airport transfers. Until May 14.
<b>LIBERTEL HOTELS</b>	Paris	Rooms from 395 francs (\$68) at 36 properties in Paris. Until March 31.
<b>RADISSON SAS ST. HELENS</b>	Dublin	Two nights for two people for £240 (\$390) includes buffet breakfast and tickets to the "reserved" enclosure for one day of racing at Leopardstown Racecourse, five minutes away. Until March 31.
<b>ROYAL GARDEN</b>	London	Easter Break weekend for £130 (\$212) per night for two people includes English breakfast, two tickets to Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Whistle Down the Wind," pre-theater champagne and canapés and post-theater coffee and chocolates. Until March 31.

Compiled by Roger Colls/Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

## BOOKS

### STALIN'S SPY Richard Sorge and the Tokyo Espionage Ring

By Robert Whymant. Illustrated. 368 pages. \$25.95. St. Martin's Press.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

IN 1964, Richard Sorge, the celebrated spy who provided information to Soviet military intelligence from his base in World War II Tokyo, officially became a hero of the Soviet Union. It did him no good, since he had been executed in Japan in 1943, but it illustrated the paradox of his remarkable career.

After his capture by the Japanese, against whom he had spied, Sorge was offered to the Soviet Union in exchange for Japanese spies imprisoned in Russia. "The man called Richard Sorge is unknown to us," Soviet officials replied, wanting nothing to do with their most important espionage agent in Asia.

It could be said that the man called Richard Sorge has been unknown to most of us. But thanks to "Stalin's Spy," by the British journalist Robert Whymant, we now know a great deal about the romantic, intelligent, reckless and extraordinary German communist who was one of history's most successful spies.

That he was recognized for his accomplishments in the Soviet Union only 21 years after his execution is merely one of several paradoxes in a history that is scrupulously and readably presented in Whymant's book. Another is that Stalin ignored the single most important piece of information that it would have been possible for a Soviet spy to obtain: advance knowledge of Germany's plans to invade the Soviet Union in 1941.

More important, perhaps, Sorge, though a pro-Soviet communist, credibly emerges in Whymant's portrayal as a hero, and not only to the Soviet Union. His major motivation was hatred of Hitler and Nazism in Germany, and his work was aimed at hastening their defeat.

"Certainly, Sorge's primary duty in Tokyo was to help the Soviet Union ward off a very real threat from Japan," Whymant writes. "However, he saw Nazi Germany as the most evil and dangerous foe, not only of Russia but of civilization itself."

Thwarted by Stalin's stubborn refusal to believe his warning of the German invasion, Sorge leaked the information

to an American journalist, Joseph Newman of The New York Herald Tribune. He also provided information to Western reporters on Japan's ambitions to conquer Southeast Asia. "Taking a broad strategic view, Sorge reckoned that it was imperative to alert the Western democracies to Japan's aggressive designs," Whymant concludes.

Whymant, who spent about 20 years researching this book, tracked down survivors of the Tokyo espionage ring that Sorge led and made good use of newly opened Soviet archives to piece together the full and fascinating story of "Stalin's Spy."

Sorge was born in Baku, Azerbaijan, where his German father worked in the oil fields. But Sorge, whose mother was Russian, was taken at an early age to Germany, growing up in Berlin and serving as an artillery bombardier in World War I. Wounded and disillusioned, he returned home from the war and quickly became active in the Communist Party. In the mid-1920s, he was recruited by the Comintern, the Communist International, to become a Soviet agent.

His first posting was Shanghai, during an early stage of the conflict between Chinese Nationalists and Communists. Among his closest friends was the pro-Communist American journalist Agnes Smedley, who introduced him to some of the people who would later form part of his secret circle in Tokyo, including a well-connected, secretly leftist Japanese journalist named Ozaki Hotsumi.

Called back to Moscow in 1933, Sorge was soon sent to Tokyo with instructions to report on Japan's intentions toward the Soviet Union in the global conflict already looming.

Sorge returned for a time to Germany to establish his connections as a German journalist. His wartime service and his wounds served him well as he sought letters of introduction to German officials, including the German military attaché Eugen Ott, who would later become Hitler's ambassador to Japan.

Sorge arrived in Tokyo in September 1935 as an officer in the Soviet Army, attached to the Fourth Department, responsible for agents operating in foreign countries. During his nine years in Japan, he built a small but remarkable network of informers who fed Moscow an amazing stream of information.

Whymant's account of those years is

gripping and instructive, and not only because of Sorge's exploits in espionage. Sorge lived tempestuously and licentiously in Tokyo, drinking to excess, speeding around town on a motorcycle and pursuing Japanese and German women (including a visiting anti-Nazi harp-schordist named Eta Harich-Schneider).

Surprisingly, he did not even bother much to conceal his pro-Russian and anti-Nazi sentiments, which seem to have been dismissed in the German Embassy as the quirks of a brilliant and valuable analyst of Japan. While a few gaps in the record remain unfilled, Whymant is able to tell us almost exactly how Sorge built his Tokyo network and how he obtained the information he passed on to the Soviet Union.

A key to his success was his friendship with Ozaki Hotsumi, his old friend from Shanghai who belonged to the circle of advisers around the Japanese prime minister, Prince Konoze. But the most important intelligence that fell into Sorge's hands came from the Germans. Sorge was so trusted in the embassy that his good friend Ott sent him on a secret mission to Shanghai, giving him the German cipher tables used in communications with Berlin.

Whymant writes: "It stretches the imagination to suppose that these coveted keys were not spirited out of Japan and passed on to Moscow's code-breakers."

Whymant covers all of the essential questions about the Soviet spy's career, including Sorge's growing ambivalence toward the Soviet Union under Stalin and the sense he had of being trapped in his role. In 1937 he ignored an order to return to Moscow for consultations, apparently sensing that he might be imprisoned or executed.

Japan finally caught up with him in 1942 after the interrogation of a minor member of his network. After months of questioning, he was hanged. Had the Japanese been able to turn him over to the Russians, he would almost certainly have been shot, given Stalin's embarrassment at having ignored Sorge's information about Hitler's invasion plans.

In other words, Whymant's portrayal of Sorge's life as one of tragic ambiguity is persuasive. "Stalin's Spy" is an utterly fascinating book that treats Sorge and the complexity that his life and career deserve.

New York Times Service

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ASK a contract bridge expert when and where the game developed, and the answer is likely to focus on Harold Vanderbilt's celebrated cruise through the Panama Canal in 1925. That great yachtsman certainly codified the modern form, but he did not invent it. The contract idea was popular in France a decade earlier, under the name *plafond*, and four English officers in India were perhaps earlier still.

Auction bridge, in which a player could score a game or a slam without bidding it, appeared about 1903, but the predecessor game, simply called *bridge*, has a long and obscure history. There are several references to it within

the Ottoman Empire, one of which records play in Constantinople in 1873.

There is a slight possibility that it was played there much earlier, by British officers during the Crimean War of 1854-56. As in the prior game of whist, it was played by opposing partners. It introduced the dummy hand and the right for the dealer or his partner to name the trump suit. It also permitted unlimited doubles and redoubles.

Turkey seems to have forgotten its claim to have originated the game, but it has an active national organization. At a recent tournament commemorating the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Turkish Republic, 210 pairs took part. The winners were Tamer Uz and Nezihi Kubac, two young stars.

The most dramatic deal, in the diagram, was greatly enjoyed by the South player, Nihal Kefeli. When East rashly doubled her in four hearts, she was delighted to redouble, and would probably have gone on redoubling forever if the laws of the previous century had still been in force.

A club was led to the ace and two top spades were cashed. She ruffed a spade and led the heart nine, running it when East played low.

On the next trump lead, East played the jack and the ace won. Diamonds were led, and when East ruffed the third round with the heart seven, South discarded her club loser. She ruffed a club-lead and exited with her last spade, scoring the king-ten of hearts at the finish over the queen-four.

That meant an overtrick

and a rare score of 1080, outscoring even the handful of pairs who struggled home in six diamonds.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A K 8 6	♥ Q 8 7	♦ Q 10 3	♣ K 10 4
♠ 7 8 6 5	♥ A K 4 3 2	♦ J 10 5	♣ 9 8
♠ 3 2	♥ J 10 9 8 7 6 5	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣ A 2
WEST			
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5	♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣ A 2
EAST			
♠ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5	♣ A 2
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
3♣	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	4♠	Pass
5♥	Pass	5♥	Pass
West led the club six.			



## INTERNATIONAL

## Baghdad Scores Diplomatic Point as Aziz Visit to Turkey Is Announced

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

ISTANBUL — The government of Saddam Hussein scored at least a symbolic diplomatic coup when it was announced that the Iraqi deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, would visit Turkey next week.

A statement from the Foreign Ministry said Mr. Aziz would arrive in Ankara on Monday for "high-level discussions regarding Iraq and the Turkey-Iraq relationship."

The announcement Wednesday came when Iraq appeared to be increasingly isolated. In recent weeks, Baghdad has bitterly accused many countries in the Middle East of abandoning the Iraqi cause.

At the same time, the United States has stepped up its efforts to overthrow the Iraqi government. U.S. planes were bombing Iraq at almost the same moment that Mr. Aziz's visit to Ankara was being announced.

Although Turkey and the United States are NATO allies and close political partners, differences between their policies toward Iraq have broken into the open since Bülent Ecevit became prime minister last month. The U.S. Embassy in Ankara, where diplomats are anxious to prevent Iraq from driving a wedge between the United States and Turkey, issued a restrained statement in response. It said only that Turkey "has its own foreign policy" and that Turkish leaders should "stress to Aziz the need for Iraq to comply with UN Security Council resolutions."

A U.S. official speaking on condition of anonymity, however, was more explicit. "We don't like it," the diplomat said of Mr. Aziz's planned visit. "Why would they give him sanction and access when we're trying to isolate him? It runs counter to what we want to do."

[Mr. Aziz said Thursday he would ask Ankara to end a mandate allowing the United States and Britain to use a Turkish air base to enforce a no-flight zone over northern Iraq. Reuters reported

from Baghdad. "Of course," Mr. Aziz said when asked if he would urge Turkey to terminate the mandate. "Certainly I will raise the issue."

Mr. Aziz also said that his government would continue to challenge the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq.

Mr. Ecevit, a lifelong leftist and self-proclaimed anti-imperialist, has for years expressed sympathy with Iraq and Mr. Saddam. This month, as U.S. war planes flying from Incirlik Air Base in southern Turkey have repeatedly bombed Iraqi targets, Mr. Ecevit has begun to question their mission.

"The Iraqis are zealous supporters of their independence," Mr. Ecevit said in a television interview last week. "It is unclear how the American government will reach its goals to overthrow Saddam Hussein."

It doesn't seem to have formed a policy on Iraq. It needs to plan carefully what to do about that issue, and Turkey should contribute to those plans."

Foreign Minister Ismail Cem said Turkey remains willing to allow U.S. planes to use the Incirlik base and wants Iraq to comply with UN resolutions that require it to allow monitoring of its weapons programs.

"We're very strongly asking for full compliance," Mr. Cem said. "The Americans have their policies, but Iraq is a state and a neighbor of ours. When the leadership of a neighboring state asks to create the groundwork for coming over and having bilateral talks, I think it is normal to proceed with that."

Turkey and Iraq enjoyed good relations before the Gulf War. Since the war, Turkey has lost billions of dollars as a result of trade sanctions imposed on Iraq by the United Nations.

A national election is scheduled here on April 18, and by inviting Iraq's second-ranking leader to Ankara, Mr. Ecevit may be seeking to shore up his support among leftist voters and the thousands of families along the Iraqi border who have lost their livelihoods as a result of the UN sanctions.

"Ecevit is under intense criticism for sitting on the lap of the United States and letting the Americans use the Incirlik base for bombing Iraq," said Cengiz Candar, an author and commentator who is a specialist on Middle East politics.

"It runs against the image he cultivated over the years as having a distance from the United States and sympathizing with the plight of the Iraqi people and with Saddam."

## New U.S. Strikes in the North

The Pentagon said U.S. jets attacked several Iraqi air defense sites Thursday after being targeted by radar in the northern no-flight zone. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

It was the second clash in two days. On Wednesday allied jets retaliated against violations of the no-flight zone in southern Iraq.

Iraq claimed that two civilians were killed and several injured. The U.S. European Command, which oversees the northern zone, said a damage assessment was under way.

## BRIEFLY

## Israel Angry at EU

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Mordechai met Thursday with Israeli leaders who are furious over what they view as the European Union's pro-Palestinian bias.

Representing the 15-nation European Union, Mr. Fischer met with President Ezer Weizman and was scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on his first trip to Israel as Germany's foreign minister.

But Mr. Fischer's longest scheduled meeting, with Foreign Minister Ariel Sharon, was canceled when doctors ordered the Israeli official to stay in bed because of a knee injury, the Foreign Ministry said. (AFP)

## Brazil Drownings

BRASILIA — At least three people were killed and 60 to 70 were missing after a boat capsized on a river in the Brazilian Amazon, a police spokesman said on Thursday.

The boat was carrying 150 passengers when it capsized Wednesday night, said Lieutenant Colonel Moacyr Cario, spokesman for the police in Amazonas state. (Reuters)

## Mass Algeria Grave

ALGIERS — Algerian security forces have found a mass grave in an abandoned well in Ouled Allet, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Algiers, press reports said Thursday. Firefighters clearing the well estimated the number of corpses in the dozens. (AFP)

## Forest Protection Plan Puts Halt on Roads

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Clinton administration ordered a halt Thursday to road construction in more than 33 million acres of national forests, a move environmentalists hope will lead to permanent protection of vast areas of forest land.

But the plan, announced by the Agriculture Department, will exempt large expanses of old-growth forest in the Northwest and in Alaska where road building may continue under previously enacted forest management plans.

The 18-month moratorium represents "an official time out," Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said at a news conference. The plan is little changed from last year's draft, but it adds some forests in the southern Appalachians.

Officials said the moratorium, a prelude to a broader permanent forest road plan, would prevent construction of about 360 miles of road and block the harvesting of about 200 million board feet of lumber, officials said.

## KOSOVO: U.S. Officials Say Albright Will Intervene Personally in Peace Talks to Help Resolve Security Issues

Continued from Page 1

that it "effectively gives the Kosovars all the real freedom you can imagine to live their lives and do their business and run their communities as they want."

"Nobody's being asked to give up their ultimate aspirations," he said, explaining that Kosovo leaders could count on international help on settling the province's final status after the three-year interim period of interim autonomy stipulated in the Rambouillet plan.

The word "referendum" — which many ethnic Albanians see as a quasi-guarantee of eventual independence

after the interim period — does not appear in the 60-page document containing a framework agreement or in seven annexes spelling out arrangements for implementation.

Not all of the annexes had been shown to the negotiating parties yet, notably those covering police and armed forces — the core of security arrangements in an autonomous Kosovo.

Officials said that Mrs. Albright will concentrate on these points and tell ethnic Albanians that the provisions would protect them from Serbian repression.

NATO officials and Clinton administration aides unveiled key specifics of

the plan, notably these points:

• Yugoslav armed forces under Belgrade's command in Kosovo, now numbering about 14,000, would all have to leave the province except for 1,500 border guards, who would have to stay in their frontier positions under rules enforced by NATO ground troops in the planned implementation force.

• Yugoslav police in Kosovo — a paramilitary force divided into three services and thought to have numbered 15,000 last year when specialized units assailed ethnic Albanian villages — would be limited to 2,500 men for a year, while new local police forces were

raised. During that time, this residual Serbian police force would operate under the direct control of the international verification mission in Kosovo, meaning that they would need permission for all their actions from the outside monitors. After the year, they would all leave.

• Local police would be trained at the rate of 300 to 400 officers and men monthly to provide a 3,000-member force within a year, allowing, in effect, the ethnic Albanian guerrilla fighters to take over law enforcement in their own communities. These men, now in the Kosovo Liberation Army, would be required to surrender their heavy weapons to storage depots under the supervision of the NATO force, and they would be banned from carrying light weapons or wearing militia insignia.

• With the Serb heavies gone and a 25,000-strong NATO force cannoning weapons and controlling the turf, the local people's freedom from Serbian military control will be guaranteed in the most concrete way imaginable, "an official said at NATO headquarters.

Self-government in Kosovo, as outlined in the constitutional annex, would center on elected bodies: a 100-seat assembly controlling taxes and budgets and 30 local councils responsible for issues such as law enforcement, schools, medical care and land use.

This system would accommodate the Serbs, estimated to be 5 percent of the population.

These arrangements, a U.S. official said, would "enable Kosovars to live exactly as they want — raising their

children, reading their own papers, doing business with whomever they want — without fear of outside interference or intimidation."

"If the Kosovars refuse this offer, they cannot expect any more help from this administration," a U.S. official said.

## Serbs Said to Impede Talks

The British foreign secretary, Robin Cook, said Thursday that Serbian delegates were blocking the Kosovo peace talks but that the five-power Contact Group would probably grant them more time to strike a deal with their ethnic Albanian foes, Reuters reported from Rambouillet.

Mr. Cook emerged from a meeting with the Serbian president, Milan Milutinovic, to say Belgrade's negotiating team was responsible for delays, saying that the Serbs were sticking to their demand that the ethnic Albanians sign a joint statement of principles, including respect for existing frontiers.

The Serbian delegation unilaterally signed the list of 10 principles that the big powers Contact Group imposed as the basis for the talks. The ethnic Albanian side has refused to sign, fearing that to do so could bar eventual independence.

The arduous talks were originally scheduled for one week, with a review by the Contact Group to decide the weekend whether to keep up the peace quest for another seven days.

"It is likely that this will result in an agreement that talks would continue until the weekend after that," Mr. Cook said.

## SCANDAL: Damage Is Widespread as the Trial Moves to a Close

Continued from Page 1

was profoundly affected by Watergate," said Robert Dallek, a biographer of President Lyndon Johnson. "This is much more a personal than a governmental crisis."

Thomas Cronin, president of Whitman College and another presidential scholar, agreed. "What is being punished here is the individual, not the institution," he said.

The presidency, more than other government institutions, is idiosyncratic, as much a reflection of the person who occupies it and the events of the moment as it is a measure of the powers accorded to any chief executive.

But scholars said that, since the end of the Cold War, the presidency had been reduced in importance in the eyes of the American people.

"The public doesn't speak of it anymore in hushed, reverential tones," Ross Baker of Rutgers University said,

since the revelations of John F. Kennedy's sexual escapades as president. "Bill Clinton has succeeded in bringing it down even further."

But he added, "Real changes have come about from external forces like depression and civil war and world war and cold war rather than the evanescent personality of a single president."

The scholars said they did not anticipate the kind of legislative backlash against the presidency that followed Watergate. Mr. Nixon's resignation took place when Congress was trying to rein in the powers of the president domestically and in foreign affairs. Among its actions toward this end was the creation of the job of independent counsel.

But in this decade, Congress has been ready to give more power to the president, notably through the line-item veto which the courts declared unconstitutional. And Congress could eliminate or significantly change the independent-counsel statute when it comes

up for renewal this year, an action would that strengthen the presidency.

But no matter what actions it takes, the reputation of Congress already has suffered.

Richard Fenno of the University of Rochester called the impeachment process "a fairly major black eye" for Congress and saw no end to the partisan squabbling that the public dislikes. He predicted there would be even more political tensions now. "Democrats can sense blood," he said.

Like Congress, the press has seen its reputation battered during the past year.

Marvin Kalb, a former television correspondent who now teaches at Harvard, said: "The reputation of news organizations had begun to suffer well before Monica came aboard. But the lines have dipped more precipitously with the scramble of traditional news organizations to hold off the challenge of these new outlets — cable talk programs, 24-hour news, the Internet."

Tom Rosenstiel, a former Los Angeles Times reporter who heads a foundation project for improving journalism, said: "The public resents what it sees as an increasing rush to judgment by the press: unprecedented levels of speculation, punditry and commentary on this story."

Mr. Rosenstiel said he saw two other damaging effects on news organizations themselves. With the multiplication of information channels, he said, "the sources who try to use the press have gained in strength and are more able to manipulate the coverage."

Tim Russert, Washington bureau chief for NBC News, pointed out another peril. "When the media become focused on a story," said Mr. Russert, who is also moderator of the television program "Meet the Press," "we may find ourselves driving it, not just reporting it."

The hardest effect to gauge is any change to the audience in all this.

But Thomas Patterson, another Harvard professor, said: "I think in some ways the one sector that probably has shown the most wisdom in this darn thing is the public. Pretty early on, they put this in a context and made a decision about it and were not about to be led one way or another by what the major institutions were doing."

## CLINTON: Trial Draws to End

Continued from Page 1

out or defeating their colleagues.

"It is deeply troubling that the president views closure of this constitutional process as an opportunity for revenge," Mr. Lott said a statement.

Other Republicans called the Times report a troubling new sign that Mr. Clinton remained defiant and even vindictive.

Mr. Lockhart insisted that Mr. Clinton would not dwell on the past. One of the president's first acts during his State of the Union address last month, Mr. Lockhart noted, was to turn and offer a handshake to the new House Republican leader, Representative Dennis Hastert of Illinois. "That is the spirit in which we will go forward," he said.

Mr. Clinton was mostly out of the public eye on Thursday, meeting with Chancellor Gerhard Schröder of Germany. They did not hold a joint news conference as often happens when foreign leaders visit.

It appeared increasingly likely that Mr. Clinton, whose political fate faced serious peril in the last year, would escape not only with acquittal but without any official censure or rebuke.

A few conservative Republicans, led by Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, have vowed to block a bipartisan push for a motion to censure Mr. Clinton for his conduct. They call censure constitutionally dubious and say it would only provide political cover for legislators planning to oppose conviction.

Instead, censure advocates now plan to circulate a letter of rebuke, to be signed by senators, then sent to the president and possibly included in the Congressional Record.

"One way or the other, this is going to see the light of day," said Senator Diane Feinstein, Democrat of California, a prime sponsor of censure.

A leading Democrat, Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, sounded a caution, however. A letter or petition is a legitimate expression of senators' views, he said, but "if it only gets 30 signatures, it's not as powerful a statement."

Mr. Clinton is expected to make a public statement soon after the final votes. White House aides said he would acknowledge the outcome, offer thanks to supporters and express contrition. He would devote most of the statement to a call for the nation to move ahead on an "ambitious agenda" of issues.

## BANK: A Scathing Assessment of Its Operations in Indonesia

Continued from Page 1

about how the World Bank and IMF should have responded to the upheavals that began in Thailand in July 1997 and have spread across three continents.

The World Bank once offered glowing reports of its successes in Indonesia, where it has helped build electric power systems, ports and highways, and lent billions for primary education.

But now the report concludes that the World Bank's overall success was only "marginally satisfactory," largely because it paid too little attention to a sick banking system and Mr. Suharto's refusal to reform the legal system and open up the political system.

"Issues of poor governance, social

stress and a weak financial sector were not addressed," the report found. It suggests that part of the problem was the World Bank's "special relationship" with Mr. Suharto himself.

The implicit message of the findings is one the World Bank and the IMF are struggling with in Indonesia and elsewhere around the world: Should aid be withheld from countries that are refusing to follow the institutions' advice, either on governance or financial management?

The IMF has periodically withheld small amounts of money from Russia and other nations that have refused to live up to their financial agreements, and the World Bank has sometimes ended aid to countries for projects that were considered a threat to the environment.

But both the World Bank and the IMF are loath to criticize their "clients" in public, for fear of poisoning their relationship with the nations' leaders or triggering a sell-off by investors.

"This is the great conundrum," said Julian Schweitzer, the World Bank's director for strategy and operations in East Asia. "That we didn't get it right in Indonesia is obvious, but understanding how to get it right is difficult."

In a response to the report, the Indonesian minister of state for national development planning, Boediono, wrote to the World Bank that "we do not accept some of the analysis in the report," including its message "that the World Bank did not push hard enough for fundamental reform in Indonesia."

Handwritten note: 12/20/98











# Euro Marvel: Greece Rivals U.S. in Bond Yields

**Bloomberg News**  
**ATHENS** — Greece, where inflation was running at 16 percent just a few years ago, may soon pay less to borrow money than the U.S. Treasury.

In all likelihood, yields on 10-year Greek government bonds, now about 5.89 percent, will slip below those on 10-year U.S. Treasuries this year or next, fund managers said. The gap is less than a percentage point today — and closing.

Is Greece a better credit risk than Uncle Sam? Greece, where one person in 10 is out of work and where bureaucrats take leave to pick olives?

No. The Hellenic Republic is just a potent example of convergence, a phenomenon that has accompanied the shift toward a single European currency — and one investors can still profit from.

For almost a decade, borrowing costs across the Continent have been closing in on one another as nations

aligned their economies for European Economic and Monetary union. Eleven countries, among them Germany and France, adopted the euro on Jan. 1. Greece plans to do so in 2001.

"The whole point of EMU was to create a single, seamless, homogeneous capital market," said Thomas Carpenter of ASB Capital Management in Washington. "Once Greece moves into EMU, it will merit those yields."

Bond yields in Germany, the largest economy in Europe, have already slid below their U.S. counterparts. European inflation is so low that investors can accept lower yields without forfeiting their real return. The annual inflation rate of 0.8 percent in the 11-member monetary union is less than half that in the United States.

Greece is benefiting from the direction of rates in euro countries such as Germany. As Andrew Snowball of Julius Baer Invest-

ments Ltd. put it, Greece is "piggy-backing" on its neighbors' reputations.

Not everyone is sure Greece will be allowed into the monetary union in two years. A resurgence of inflation — bondholders' biggest enemy and the nation's thorniest economic problem in the past — could temporarily shut the door.

That is why Greece still pays more for its money than most other European countries, including Germany, where yields are the lowest on the Continent. Ten-year German bonds pay about 3.80 percent, 2 percentage points less than Greek bonds.

Many investors are betting on the monetary union and on Greece, whose 10-year bonds offer the highest yields in Europe. Yields in the U.S. Treasury market may determine the interest rates paid by companies and investors around the world, but the pull of the European monetary union is drawing Greek

yields within reach of those in America.

Greek bonds have rallied relentlessly since October, with the yield on bonds due in 2008 tumbling to 6.08 percent from 8.75 percent.

The result: the gap between Greek yields and comparable U.S. yields narrowed to 1.19 percentage points from 2.91 points. Greece's long bond, due in 2014, pays just 0.6 of a point more than the 30-year Treasury, the most widely followed yield in the world.

As those spreads are a barometer of the risk investors perceive in Greek debt, they are pointing to fair weather.

The showing has helped make Greece a stand-out performer among global bond markets.

Measured in dollars, the Greek 2008 bond returned 24.53 percent in the past year, more than twice the return on seven- to 10-year Treasuries. Only British and Italian bonds did better.

## Oil Prices Leave Shell With Loss

**LONDON** — Royal Dutch/Shell Group said Thursday that it lost \$3.74 billion in the fourth quarter, driving its full-year profit sharply lower, on losses in its chemicals unit and falling crude oil prices.

The company, which earned \$1.63 billion in the fourth quarter of 1997, said improvement would be difficult in the short term.

"In Europe and the U.S., a possible economic slowdown could affect oil demand growth and may restrict any further upswing in the margins," the company said.

The company reported net income of \$350 million for all of 1998, compared with \$7.75 billion in 1997, a 95 percent drop. On a current-cost-of-supplies basis, with special charges included, the company reported adjusted earnings of \$5.14 billion, down 36 percent from the 1997 figure of \$8.03 billion.

Shell's shares fell 1.00 euro (\$1.13) to 38.55 in Amsterdam and dropped 6.75 pence (11 cents) to 332.50 in London.

Royal Dutch/Shell's performance was sapped by a 33 percent decline in oil prices in the last 12 months and by overcapacity in the chemicals industry and low product prices, especially in Asia, where several countries are in recession.

Shell took \$4.4 billion in charges as part of a restructuring plan the company announced in December to write off assets from refineries to chemical plants and cut investment and costs as world oil prices linger near 11-year lows.

Mark Moody-Stuart, chairman of the company's committee of managing directors, said Shell's results were worse than for some of its competitors. "What is inescapable is that we have allowed the competition to overtake us," he said. "But I can tell you that we will reverse this situation by implementing the remedial measures we announced in December."

Those included plans to dispose of eight chemicals businesses, close four national head offices and reduce investment by a third.

Mr. Moody-Stuart said the group was on course to achieve a 14 percent return on average capital employed by 2001 — provided that oil prices reached an average of \$14 a barrel by that time. Brent crude oil is now selling at about \$10 a barrel and is likely to stay there for some time, he added. (AP, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
5000	5100	4400
4500	4600	3900
4000	4100	3400
3500	3600	2900
3000	3100	2400
2500	2600	1900
2000	2100	1400
1500	1600	900
1000	1100	400
500	600	
0	100	
1998	1999	1998
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close
Amsterdam AEX	518.07	512.49 +1.08
Brussels BEL-20	3,353.20	3,328.73 +0.74
Frankfurt DAX	4,839.33	4,796.82 +0.89
Copenhagen Stock Market	619.46	619.79 -0.05
Helsinki HEX General	5,858.00	5,879.65 +3.14
Oslo OBX	535.87	537.82 -0.36
London FTSE 100	5,888.50	5,770.20 +2.05
Madrid Stock Exchange	861.58	857.93 +0.43
Milan MIBTEL	23011	22845 +1.62
Paris CAC 40	4,072.34	4,001.93 +1.76
Stockholm SX 16	3,950.50	3,947.96 +0.06
Vienna ATX	1,092.58	1,090.89 +0.15
Zurich SPI	4,368.27	4,362.03 +0.14

## Very briefly:

- Investor AB, the main financial company of the Wallenberg business empire, said net asset value rose 6 percent in 1998. It also named Marcus Wallenberg chief executive, succeeding Claes Dahlback.
- Philips Electronics NV's net profit more than doubled, to 13.34 billion guilders (\$6.87 billion), in 1998, mainly from the sale of its 75 percent stake in the PolyGram entertainment group.
- British Telecommunications PLC's third-quarter pretax profit fell 16 percent, to £588 million (\$1.39 billion), as continued losses overseas offset strong growth in domestic fixed-line and mobile sales.
- Cookson Group PLC is cutting 700 jobs, or 4.5 percent of its work force, and taking £70.5 million in charges, though the British-based parent of an international manufacturing group said the fourth-quarter business climate had proved better than it had warned.
- Touristik Union International, a unit of Europe's biggest tourism company, Preussag AG, bought a 50.1 percent stake in the German travel and tourism company L.TUR for an undisclosed sum.
- AB Volvo's 1998 profit after financial items fell 12 percent, to 11.62 billion kronor (\$1.47 billion), in line with market expectations of 11.64 billion kronor. But sales rose 16 percent, to 212.9 billion kronor.
- German retail sales fell 4.7 percent in December against a year earlier, but economists said the results were due to the fact that stores were open only three Saturdays in December, compared with four in December 1997.
- Lufthansa AG signed an agreement with SNCF to sell tickets for French trains as Europe's second-biggest airline seeks to expand into France. The pact with the French national railway operator lets Lufthansa passengers use high-speed trains from Paris to Charles de Gaulle Airport to the cities of Lyon, Nantes and Saint-Pierre-de-Bois.
- Clariant AG's 1998 sales fell 6 percent, in line with expectations, and the Swiss specialty chemicals company, said it still expected to report higher profit for 1998 and 1999. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters, Bridge News)

## RUSSIA: A Bank Scandal Emerges

Continued from Page 1

ecutor, surprised many members of the Duma with his letter outlining charges that Fimaco, based in the Channel Islands, with a charter capital of only £1,000 (\$1,600), secretly handled the Russian currency reserves between 1993 and 1998.

Boris Fyodorov, who was finance minister in 1993, told reporters that he repeatedly asked the head of the central bank, Viktor Geraschenko, about the reserves. "But I ran up against a wall of silence," he said. "They refused to provide me with any information."

He added, "I was told that the central bank was a separate organization and I am meddling in things that are not within my brief."

Mr. Geraschenko headed the central bank until 1994 and was reappointed last year.

"In reality," Mr. Fyodorov said of the currency reserves, "friends were given a chance to make some money."

"When billions of dollars are pumped through some company without any risk, when someone gets a certain permission, it turns out to be quite a big one in the long run," he said. "This is tens of millions of dollars."

Mr. Geraschenko has reportedly sealed a more detailed report on the affair.

He has given conflicting accounts about Fimaco, which he said was a unit of Eurobank, one of the central bank's foreign subsidiaries.

In remarks to the Duma, he said,

"The central bank technically could not handle its foreign reserves in the early 1990s on its own."

But he has also claimed the device was used to hide assets from the London Club and Paris Club creditors who hold Soviet-era debt. They might have tried to seize central bank assets during debt restructuring negotiations in 1994, he said.

Sergei Dubinin, who was central bank chief in the mid-1990s until resigning after the Aug. 17 ruble devaluation last year, attacked Mr. Skuratov's allegations in an open letter Thursday to President Boris Yeltsin, also signed by his former deputy, Sergei Alexashenko.

They said the estimate of \$50 billion being passed through Fimaco was too high; that Fimaco was set up earlier, in 1990, and the last money taken out in 1997. They claimed the company was used to shield the currency reserves from seizure by courts and insisted that the secret company should be kept that way.

The scandal could prove sticky for Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov, who is trying to persuade the International Monetary Fund, and other Western creditors, to give Russian billions of dollars in debt relief this year.

Moreover, Mr. Primakov has vowed a crackdown on corruption but has made no visible moves to unveil the full details of the investigation of the central bank.

Mr. Geraschenko is backed by Mr. Primakov's allies in the Communist Party, while Mr. Dubinin was close to the reformers.

## LVMH Seeks Board Seat To Influence Gucci Directly

**Bloomberg News**  
**AMSTERDAM** — Moët Hennessey Louis Vuitton SA, the world's leading luxury-goods maker, said Thursday that it was seeking a seat on Gucci Group NV's board to anchor its influence after amassing a 34.4 percent stake in the Italian fashion house.

LVMH asked Gucci to hold a special shareholders' meeting to consider adding a ninth member to its board.

Gucci said its supervisory board would review the request in the coming days, although it was determined to chart its own course under its chief executive, Domenico De Sole, and the Texan designer Tom Ford, a team that put glamour and profits back into Gucci.

LVMH, which increased its stake in Gucci four times in January, fueled speculation that it wanted to buy the Amsterdam-based company. That prospect has led Gucci stock to rise more than 40 percent so far this year.

The Competition Office of the European Commission is investigating whether LVMH's stake in Gucci gives it a concentration in the company, Gucci said.

"This has all been very bizarre," said Janet Kloppenburg of BancBoston Robertson Steph-

ens. LVMH has been "very aggressive" in its pursuit, she said, and the movement of Gucci's stock has been surprising.

LVMH wants to put Umberto Guida on Gucci's board. Mr. Guida is former managing director of Promodes SA, the second-largest French food retailer.

Ms. Kloppenburg said the request to fill a board seat was no surprise. "With almost 35 percent of the company, they certainly deserve it," she said.

For LVMH, which owns the Christian Dior fashion house and the Louis Vuitton luxury brand, a takeover of Gucci would give it control of another brand of leather bags and fashion. Gucci would get the backing of a company more than eight times its size and access to a bigger sales network.

The Gucci company has become increasingly attractive since Mr. De Sole, a Harvard-educated lawyer, and Mr. Ford, the designer, brought it back to profit in 1994.

LVMH, which is headed by the chief executive and controlling shareholder Bernard Arnault, has been adding to its holdings this year. On Wednesday, Giuseppe Brusone, managing director of Giorgio Armani SpA, said LVMH had approached Armani about "integrating" the two companies.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Feb. 11

In prices for local currencies: Prices for EMU countries: Telex

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 5187.00

Previous: 5179.00

Amst. 100: 5187.00

Amst. 200: 5187.00

Amst. 300: 5187.00

Amst. 400: 5187.00

Amst. 500: 5187.00

Amst. 600: 5187.00

Amst. 700: 5187.00

Amst. 800: 5187.00

Amst. 900: 5187.00

Amst. 1000: 5187.00

Amst. 1100: 5187.00

Amst. 1200: 5187.00

Amst. 1300: 5187.00

Amst. 1400: 5187.00

Amst. 1500: 5187.00

Amst. 1600: 5187.00

Amst. 1700: 5187.00

Amst. 1800: 5187.00

Amst. 1900: 5187.00

Amst. 2000: 5187.00

Amst. 2100: 5187.00

Amst. 2200: 5187.00

Amst. 2300: 5187.00

Amst. 2400: 5187.00

Amst. 2500: 5187.00

Amst. 2600: 5187.00

Amst. 2700: 5187.00

Amst. 2800: 5187.00

Amst. 2900: 5187.00

Amst. 3000: 5187.00

Amst. 3100: 5187.00

Amst. 3200: 5187.00

Amst. 3300: 5187.00

Amst. 3400: 5187.00

Amst. 3500: 5187.00

Amst. 3600: 5187.00

High Low Close Prev.

Copenhagen Stock Index: 5179.00

Previous: 5179.00

Copen. 100: 5179.00

Copen. 200: 5179.00

Copen. 300: 5179.00

Copen. 400: 5179.00

Copen. 500: 5179.00

Copen. 600: 5179.00

Copen. 700: 5179.00

Copen. 800: 5179.00

Copen. 900: 5179.00

Copen. 1000: 5179.00

Copen. 1100: 5179.00

Copen. 1200: 5179.00

Copen. 1300: 5179.00

Copen. 1400: 5179.00

Copen. 1500: 5179.00

Copen. 1600: 5179.00

Copen. 1700: 5179.00

Copen. 1800: 5179.00

Copen. 1900: 5179.00

Copen. 2000: 5179.00

Copen. 2100: 5179.00

Copen. 2200: 5179.00

Copen. 2300: 5179.00

Copen. 2400: 5179.00

Copen. 2500: 5179.00

Copen. 2600: 5179.00

Copen. 2700: 5179.00

Copen. 2800: 5179.00

Copen. 2900: 5179.00

Copen. 3000: 5179.00

Copen. 3100: 5179.00

Copen. 3200: 5179.00

Copen. 3300: 5179.00

Copen. 3400: 5179.00

Copen. 3500: 5179.00

Copen. 3600: 5179.00

Copen. 3700: 5179.00

Copen. 3800: 5179.00

Copen. 3900: 5179.00

High Low Close Prev.

Frankfurt DAX Index: 4839.33

Previous: 4839.33

Frankf. 100: 4839.33

Frankf. 200: 4839.33

Frankf. 300: 4839.33

Frankf. 400: 4839.33

Frankf. 500: 4839.33

Frankf. 600: 4839.33

Frankf. 700: 4839.33

Frankf. 800: 4839.33

Frankf. 900: 4839.33

Frankf. 1000: 4839.33

Frankf. 1100: 4839.33

Frankf. 1200: 4839.33

Frankf. 1300: 4839.33

Frankf. 1400: 4839.33

Frankf. 1500: 4839.33

Frankf. 1600: 4839.33

Frankf. 1700: 4839.33

Frankf. 1800: 4839.33

Frankf. 1900: 4839.33

Frankf. 2000: 4839.33

Frankf. 2100: 4839.33

Frankf. 2200: 4839.33

Frankf. 2300: 4839.33

Frankf. 2400: 4839.33

Frankf. 2500: 4839.33

Frankf. 2600: 4839.33

Frankf. 2700: 4839.33

Frankf. 2800: 4839.33

Frankf. 2900: 4839.33

Frankf. 3000: 4839.33

Frankf. 3100: 4839.33

Frankf. 3200: 4839.33

Frankf. 3300: 4839.33

Frankf. 3400: 4839.33

Frankf. 3500: 4839.33

Frankf. 3600: 4839.33

Frankf. 3700: 4839.33

Frankf. 3800: 4839.33

Frankf. 3900: 4839.33

High Low Close Prev.

London FTSE 100 Index: 5888.50

Previous: 5888.50

Lon. 100: 5888.50

Lon. 200: 5888.50

Lon. 300: 5888.50

Lon. 400: 5888.50

Lon. 500: 5888.50

Lon. 600: 5888.50

Lon. 700: 5888.50

Lon. 800: 5888.50

Lon. 900: 5888.50

Lon. 1000: 5888.50

Lon. 1100: 5888.50



The 2,300 most traded stocks of the day.  
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
 The Associated Press.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	PE	100% High	Low/Latest Chge
1	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.10
2	1.13	1.09	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.11
3	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.12
4	1.15	1.11	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.13
5	1.16	1.12	1.14	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.14
6	1.17	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.15
7	1.18	1.14	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.16
8	1.19	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.17
9	1.20	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.18
10	1.21	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.19
11	1.22	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.20
12	1.23	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.21	1.21
13	1.24	1.20	1.22	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.22
14	1.25	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.24	1.23	1.23
15	1.26	1.22	1.24	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.24
16	1.27	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.25
17	1.28	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.26
18	1.29	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.27
19	1.30	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.29	1.28	1.28
20	1.31	1.27	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.29
21	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.30	1.30
22	1.33	1.29	1.31	1.30	1.32	1.31	1.31
23	1.34	1.30	1.32	1.31	1.33	1.32	1.32
24	1.35	1.31	1.33	1.32	1.34	1.33	1.33
25	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.34
26	1.37	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.36	1.35	1.35
27	1.38	1.34	1.36	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.36
28	1.39	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.37
29	1.40	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.38
30	1.41	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.39
31	1.42	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.40
32	1.43	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.42	1.41	1.41
33	1.44	1.40	1.42	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.42
34	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.43
35	1.46	1.42	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.44	1.44
36	1.47	1.43	1.45	1.44	1.46	1.45	1.45
37	1.48	1.44	1.46	1.45	1.47	1.46	1.46
38	1.49	1.45	1.47	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47
39	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.48
40	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.48	1.50	1.49	1.49
41	1.52	1.48	1.50	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.50
42	1.53	1.49	1.51	1.50	1.52	1.51	1.51
43	1.54	1.50	1.52	1.51	1.53	1.52	1.52
44	1.55	1.51	1.53	1.52	1.54	1.53	1.53
45	1.56	1.52	1.54	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.54
46	1.57	1.53	1.55	1.54	1.56	1.55	1.55
47	1.58	1.54	1.56	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.56
48	1.59	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.58	1.57	1.57
49	1.60	1.56	1.58	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.58
50	1.61	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.59
51	1.62	1.58	1.60	1.59	1.61	1.60	1.60
52	1.63	1.59	1.61	1.60	1.62	1.61	1.61
53	1.64	1.60	1.62	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.62
54	1.65	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.64	1.63	1.63
55	1.66	1.62	1.64	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.64
56	1.67	1.63	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.65	1.65
57	1.68	1.64	1.66	1.65	1.67	1.66	1.66
58	1.69	1.65	1.67	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67
59	1.70	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.69	1.68	1.68
60	1.71	1.67	1.69	1.68	1.70	1.69	1.69
61	1.72	1.68	1.70	1.69	1.71	1.70	1.70
62	1.73	1.69	1.71	1.70	1.72	1.71	1.71
63	1.74	1.70	1.72	1.71	1.73	1.72	1.72
64	1.75	1.71	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.73	1.73
65	1.76	1.72	1.74	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.74
66	1.77	1.73	1.75	1.74	1.76	1.75	1.75
67	1.78	1.74	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.76	1.76
68	1.79	1.75	1.77	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.77
69	1.80	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.78
70	1.81	1.77	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.79	1.79
71	1.82	1.78	1.80	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.80
72	1.83	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.81
73	1.84	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.83	1.82	1.82
74	1.85	1.81	1.83	1.82	1.84	1.83	1.83
75	1.86	1.82	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.84	1.84
76	1.87	1.83	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.85
77	1.88	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.86	1.86
78	1.89	1.85	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.87
79	1.90	1.86	1.88	1.87	1.89	1.88	1.88
80	1.91	1.87	1.89	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.89
81	1.92	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.91	1.90	1.90
82	1.93	1.89	1.91	1.90	1.92	1.91	1.91
83	1.94	1.90	1.92	1.91	1.93	1.92	1.92
84	1.95	1.91	1.93	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.93
85	1.96	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.94
86	1.97	1.93	1.95	1.94	1.96	1.95	1.95
87	1.98	1.94	1.96	1.95	1.97	1.96	1.96
88	1.99	1.95	1.97	1.96	1.98	1.97	1.97
89	2.00	1.96	1.98	1.97	1.99	1.98	1.98
90	2.01	1.97	1.99	1.98	2.00	1.99	1.99
91	2.02	1.98	2.00	1.99	2.01	2.00	2.00
92	2.03	1.99	2.01	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.01
93	2.04	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.03	2.02	2.02
94	2.05	2.01	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.03
95	2.06	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.05	2.04	2.04
96	2.07	2.03	2.05	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.05
97	2.08	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.07	2.06	2.06
98	2.09	2.05	2.07	2.06	2.08	2.07	2.07
99	2.10	2.06	2.08	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.08
100	2.11	2.07	2.09	2.08	2.10	2.09	2.09

[illegible]

High	Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	100% High	Low/Latest Chg%
12.00	11.80	ALCOA	2.50 15 15	12.50	-1.67%
11.50	11.40	AMGEN	1.00 15 15	12.00	-8.33%
11.00	10.90	ANDRILL	0.50 15 15	11.50	-4.55%
10.50	10.40	ARCELORMITTAL	0.50 15 15	11.00	-4.55%
10.00	9.90	AIRBUS	0.50 15 15	10.50	-4.55%
9.50	9.40	ARMSTRONG	0.50 15 15	10.00	-5.26%
9.00	8.90	AT&T	0.50 15 15	9.50	-5.56%
8.50	8.40	BANK OF AMERICA	0.50 15 15	9.00	-5.88%
8.00	7.90	CITICORP	0.50 15 15	8.50	-6.25%
7.50	7.40	DOW CORP	0.50 15 15	8.00	-6.67%
7.00	6.90	ELECTRA	0.50 15 15	7.50	-7.14%
6.50	6.40	FORD MOTOR	0.50 15 15	7.00	-7.69%
6.00	5.90	GENERAL ELECTRIC	0.50 15 15	6.50	-8.23%
5.50	5.40	HONEYWELL	0.50 15 15	6.00	-8.89%
5.00	4.90	JPMORGAN CHASE	0.50 15 15	5.50	-9.52%
4.50	4.40	KODAK	0.50 15 15	5.00	-10.26%
4.00	3.90	MERCK & CO	0.50 15 15	4.50	-11.11%
3.50	3.40	NORANDA	0.50 15 15	4.00	-12.00%
3.00	2.90	PACCAR	0.50 15 15	3.50	-12.90%
2.50	2.40	ROCHE	0.50 15 15	3.00	-13.89%
2.00	1.90	SABIC	0.50 15 15	2.50	-14.93%
1.50	1.40	TARGET	0.50 15 15	2.00	-16.00%
1.00	0.90	VOLVO	0.50 15 15	1.50	-17.14%
0.50	0.40	XEROX	0.50 15 15	1.00	-18.33%
0.40	0.30	YAMAHA	0.50 15 15	0.90	-19.44%
0.30	0.20	ZEPHYRUS	0.50 15 15	0.80	-20.59%
0.20	0.10	ACME	0.50 15 15	0.70	-21.76%
0.10	0.00	ADAMS	0.50 15 15	0.60	-22.93%
0.00	0.00	AGRIUM	0.50 15 15	0.50	-24.10%
0.00	0.00	ALFA ROMEO	0.50 15 15	0.40	-25.27%
0.00	0.00	ALLEGRA	0.50 15 15	0.30	-26.44%
0.00	0.00	ALMAZAR	0.50 15 15	0.20	-27.61%
0.00	0.00	ALPINE	0.50 15 15	0.10	-28.78%
0.00	0.00	ALPS	0.50 15 15	0.00	-29.95%
0.00	0.00	ALTAIR	0.50 15 15	0.00	-31.12%
0.00	0.00	ALTEC	0.50 15 15	0.00	-32.29%
0.00	0.00	ALTIMET	0.50 15 15	0.00	-33.46%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-34.63%
0.00	0.00	ALVARO	0.50 15 15	0.00	-35.80%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-36.97%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-38.14%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-39.31%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-40.48%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-41.65%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-42.82%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-43.99%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-45.16%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-46.33%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-47.50%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-48.67%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-49.84%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-51.01%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-52.18%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-53.35%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-54.52%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-55.69%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-56.86%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-58.03%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-59.20%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-60.37%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-61.54%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-62.71%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-63.88%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-65.05%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-66.22%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-67.39%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-68.56%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-69.73%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-70.90%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-72.07%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-73.24%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-74.41%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-75.58%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-76.75%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-77.92%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-79.09%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-80.26%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-81.43%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-82.60%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-83.77%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-84.94%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-86.11%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-87.28%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-88.45%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-89.62%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-90.79%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-91.96%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-93.13%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-94.30%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-95.47%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-96.64%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-97.81%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-98.98%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-100.15%

High	Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	100% High	Low/Latest Chg%
1.00	0.90	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.50	-17.14%
0.90	0.80	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.40	-18.33%
0.80	0.70	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.30	-19.44%
0.70	0.60	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.20	-20.59%
0.60	0.50	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.10	-21.76%
0.50	0.40	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.00	-22.93%
0.40	0.30	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.90	-24.10%
0.30	0.20	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.80	-25.27%
0.20	0.10	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.70	-26.44%
0.10	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.60	-27.61%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.50	-28.78%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.40	-29.95%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.30	-31.12%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.20	-32.29%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.10	-33.46%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-34.63%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-35.80%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-36.97%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-38.14%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-39.31%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-40.48%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-41.65%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-42.82%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-43.99%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-45.16%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-46.33%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-47.50%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-48.67%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-49.84%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-51.01%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-52.18%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-53.35%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-54.52%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-55.69%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-56.86%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-58.03%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-59.20%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-60.37%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-61.54%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-62.71%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-63.88%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-65.05%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-66.22%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-67.39%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-68.56%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-69.73%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-70.90%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-72.07%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-73.24%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-74.41%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-75.58%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-76.75%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-77.92%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-79.09%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-80.26%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-81.43%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-82.60%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-83.77%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-84.94%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-86.11%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-87.28%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-88.45%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-89.62%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-90.79%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-91.96%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-93.13%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-94.30%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-95.47%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-96.64%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-97.81%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-98.98%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.00	-100.15%

**YOU CALLED NUMBERS?**

% off the cover price.  
 n trial subscription.  
 p your home or office

of hand-delivery areas call:

00800 4 448 7827 (toll free)

+43 1 891 363 830 (Vienna)  
 0130 848 585 (toll free)  
 167 780 040 (toll free)  
 0800 2703 (toll free)  
 020 797 039 (toll free)  
 1 800 882 2884 (toll free)  
 +33 1 41 43 93 61 (Paris)  
 +852 29221171 (Hong Kong)

**Eribune**

**LY NEWSPAPER**

Available at:

s-mail: [subs@iht.com](mailto:subs@iht.com)

High	Low	Stock	Div Yld PE	100% High	Low/Latest Chg%
1.00	0.90	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.50	-17.14%
0.90	0.80	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.40	-18.33%
0.80	0.70	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.30	-19.44%
0.70	0.60	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.20	-20.59%
0.60	0.50	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.10	-21.76%
0.50	0.40	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	1.00	-22.93%
0.40	0.30	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.90	-24.10%
0.30	0.20	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.80	-25.27%
0.20	0.10	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.70	-26.44%
0.10	0.00	ALVAREZ	0.50 15 15	0.60	-27.61%
0.00	0.00	ALVAREZ			

Stock	De Vis PE 1000 High	Low/Latest Price
1000	1000	1000
1001	1001	1001
1002	1002	1002
1003	1003	1003
1004	1004	1004
1005	1005	1005
1006	1006	1006
1007	1007	1007
1008	1008	1008
1009	1009	1009
1010	1010	1010
1011	1011	1011
1012	1012	1012
1013	1013	1013
1014	1014	1014
1015	1015	1015
1016	1016	1016
1017	1017	1017
1018	1018	1018
1019	1019	1019
1020	1020	1020
1021	1021	1021
1022	1022	1022
1023	1023	1023
1024	1024	1024
1025	1025	1025
1026	1026	1026
1027	1027	1027
1028	1028	1028
1029	1029	1029
1030	1030	1030
1031	1031	1031
1032	1032	1032
1033	1033	1033
1034	1034	1034
1035	1035	1035
1036	1036	1036
1037	1037	1037
1038	1038	1038
1039	1039	1039
1040	1040	1040
1041	1041	1041
1042	1042	1042
1043	1043	1043
1044	1044	1044
1045	1045	1045
1046	1046	1046
1047	1047	1047
1048	1048	1048
1049	1049	1049
1050	1050	1050
1051	1051	1051
1052	1052	1052
1053	1053	1053
1054	1054	1054
1055	1055	1055
1056	1056	1056
1057	1057	1057
1058	1058	1058
1059	1059	1059
1060	1060	1060
1061	1061	1061
1062	1062	1062
1063	1063	1063
1064	1064	1064
1065	1065	1065
1066	1066	1066
1067	1067	1067
1068	1068	1068
1069	1069	1069
1070	1070	1070
1071	1071	1071
1072	1072	1072
1073	1073	1073
1074	1074	1074
1075	1075	1075
1076	1076	1076
1077	1077	1077
1078	1078	1078
1079	1079	1079
1080	1080	1080
1081	1081	1081
1082	1082	1082
1083	1083	1083
1084	1084	1084
1085	1085	1085
1086	1086	1086
1087	1087	1087
1088	1088	1088
1089	1089	1089
1090	1090	1090
1091	1091	1091
1092	1092	1092
1093	1093	1093
1094	1094	1094
1095	1095	1095
1096	1096	1096
1097	1097	1097
1098	1098	1098
1099	1099	1099
1100	1100	1100
1101	1101	1101
1102	1102	1102
1103	1103	1103
1104	1104	1104
1105	1105	1105
1106	1106	1106
1107	1107	1107
1108	1108	1108
1109	1109	1109
1110	1110	1110
1111	1111	1111
1112	1112	1112
1113	1113	1113
1114	1114	1114
1115	1115	1115
1116	1116	1116
1117	1117	1117
1118	1118	1118
1119	1119	1119
1120	1120	1120
1121	1121	1121
1122	1122	1122
1123	1123	1123
1124	1124	1124
1125	1125	1125
1126	1126	1126
1127	1127	1127
1128	1128	1128
1129	1129	1129
1130	1130	1130
1131	1131	1131
1132	1132	1132
1133	1133	1133
1134	1134	1134
1135	1135	1135
1136	1136	1136
1137	1137	1137
1138	1138	1138
1139	1139	1139
1140	1140	1140
1141	1141	1141
1142	1142	1142
1143	1143	1143
1144	1144	1144
1145	1145	1145
1146	1146	1146
1147	1147	1147
1148	1148	1148
1149	1149	1149
1150	1150	1150
1151	1151	1151
1152	1152	1152
1153	1153	1153
1154	1154	1154
1155	1155	1155
1156	1156	1156
1157	1157	1157
1158	1158	1158
1159	1159	1159
1160	1160	1160
1161	1161	1161
1162	1162	1162
1163	1163	1163
1164	1164	1164
1165	1165	1165
1166	1166	1166
1167	1167	1167
1168	1168	1168
1169	1169	1169
1170	1170	1170
1171	1171	1171
1172	1172	1172
1173	1173	1173
1174	1174	1174
1175	1175	1175
1176	1176	1176
1177	1177	1177
1178	1178	1178
1179	1179	1179
1180	1180	1180
1181	1181	1181
1182	1182	1182
1183	1183	1183
1184	1184	1184
1185	1185	1185
1186	1186	1186
1187	1187	1187
1188	1188	1188
1189	1189	1189
1190	1190	1190
1191	1191	1191
1192	1192	1192
1193	1193	1193
1194	1194	1194
1195	1195	1195
1196	1196	1196
1197	1197	1197
1198	1198	1198
1199	1199	1199
1200	1200	1200

[illegible]

Continued on Page 15

Full details available at:  
**<http://www.iht.com> or e-mail: [subs@iht.com](mailto:subs@iht.com)**

[illegible][illegible]











INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

# Australia's Policies Keep Asia's Malaise Away

Bloomberg News

**SYDNEY** — Portman Mining Ltd. had plenty to lose when Asia slipped into recession last year, as it had just spent \$8 million Australian dollars (\$38.9 million) to double its output even though half of its customers were located in the region.

Undeterred, the Perth-based coal miner switched tack, taking advantage of a weakening Australian dollar to secure orders from German steelmakers.

"We knew that the outlook was deteriorating, so we redoubled our efforts to sell the coal in Europe," said David MacCoboy, Portman's finance director. It paid off. Portman now sells half its coal in Europe, double the proportion in 1997.

The same is true for many other Australian companies, making the economy the surprise story of 1998 with an estimated growth of 4.5 percent, while many Asian neighbors contracted.

Long considered the world's quarry, with its abundance of gold, coal and nickel, Australia shrugged off plunging commodity prices thanks to a weaker currency, an ability to tap new markets and rising personal wealth.

Companies are quick to salute the government for keeping interest rates and inflation low. It also put money in the pockets of consumers by selling some of its biggest companies.

BRL Hardy Ltd., the top-selling Australian winemaker in Britain, says Australia's monetary policy helps it thrive.

"It's not what makes it happen but what makes it possible," said Stephen Millar, the company's chief executive, noting that the policy allowed the company to present long-term business plans to lenders.

"If you have inflation running rampant" or high interest rates, he said, it becomes more difficult to borrow.

BRL invested 100 million dollars in bigger vineyards and high-speed bottling facilities to meet booming overseas demand. In three years, it doubled export sales to 120 million dollars.

In 1995, the newly elected coalition government gave the central bank a mandate to keep inflation between 2 percent and 3 percent a year. The annual inflation rate ran at 1.6 percent in the fourth quarter and has been below 2 percent for more than two years.

Even though growth is expected to slow this year, "we're still going to do a lot better than the rest of the world," said Bill Evans, general manager of economics at Westpac Banking Corp.

The economy grew 5 percent in the third quarter of a year earlier. Unemployment fell to its lowest in eight years in December, and consumer spending rose to a record in the final quarter of last year.

Investors are taking note. The benchmark stock index rose to a record last week, and the currency is also on the rise, making the Australian

dollar the world's best-performing currency so far this year against the U.S. dollar, with a gain of 6 percent.

But the Australian dollar is still down 15 percent against the U.S. dollar over the past two years, giving companies a competitive edge.

Companies say the roots of success can be traced back 15 years to when the government allowed the currency to trade freely. More recently, it curbed the power of labor unions and started selling its stakes in industry.

Sons of Gwalia Ltd., Australia's sixth-ranked gold miner, benefited from legal changes that loosened the grip of once-powerful unions. It can now negotiate wages and conditions directly with its employees rather than accept an industrywide covenant put in place by a national arbiter.

"We can have workers doing 12-hour shifts, which we couldn't do 15 years ago — that's helped productivity a lot," said the executive director, Chris Lalor. Gwalia cut its work force by 30 percent in that time, helping shave about 100 dollars, or nearly 20 percent, off the cost of producing an ounce of gold.

The company's profit be-

fore one-time items jumped 33 percent in the six months ended last June. In November, Chairman Peter Lalor told shareholders to expect further "substantial increases" in earnings.

Australia's reliance on commodity exports has diminished. Raw materials such as coal, gold, wheat and wool made up 57.8 percent of all export earnings last year, down from almost three-quarters in 1980. Now, Australia's other exports include cars as well as wines.

The broadening of its range of exports was encouraged in the mid-1980s as the government began lowering the country's high tariffs.

In 1984, imported cars were subject to a 57.5 percent tax, which sheltered domestic carmakers and spawned a big, unproductive work force.

The tax is now 17.5 percent and is to be cut to 15 percent in 2000 and 10 percent in 2005. The final target is 2.5 percent.

As Australian companies began to face more competition from cheaper imports, their small domestic market of only 18 million people meant they had to increase exports to stay competitive.

"It was a case of export or perish," said Patrick Neville, national manager of public affairs at Toyota Australia Ltd. To remain in the domestic market, where it was the No. 1 seller last year, Toyota built a new factory near Melbourne and revamped up exports. Last year it sold cars overseas valued at 600 million dollars, up from 50 million dollars in 1990.

Companies also have welcomed a gradual cut in borrowing costs. The Reserve Bank has reduced its benchmark interest rate 2.5 percentage points since mid-1996, bringing the rate to 4.75 percent in December. Home mortgage rates are at their lowest levels in more than 30 years. That, together with better wages — the average weekly wage has risen 25 percent in five years — has ignited consumer spending.

Australia also is enjoying the wealth created on the stock market by a wave of sales of government businesses, such as Commonwealth Bank of Australia Ltd., the country's second-biggest bank, Telstra Corp., the dominant telecommunications company, and Qantas Airways Ltd., the No. 1 airline.

## E\*Trade Insiders Sold Stock Before System Failed

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Several major investors in E\*Trade Group Inc., the online brokerage firm whose trading system failed for several hours during part of three days last week, sold big chunks of stock just before the problems occurred.

The two largest individual shareholders in E\*Trade, which is based in Palo Alto, California, and its second-largest institutional shareholder all sold large blocks. The company's biggest investor, Softbank Corp., a Japanese software company, did not sell any shares.

Shares of E\*Trade soared from \$5 on Oct. 8 to \$66.4375 on Feb. 1 but fell sharply after clients could not execute trades on the last three trading days of last week. E\*Trade shares closed Wednesday at \$42.75, up \$2.5625.

General Atlantic Partners, a venture-capital fund based in Greenwich, Connecticut, and an affiliate of GAP Investments, sold 4.2 million shares, or about 48 percent of their E\*Trade holdings, according to Lisa Nash, an E\*Trade Group vice president. The sales were registered before the problems occurred and were to have taken place Feb. 2 and Feb. 3.

The sales were dictated by the fund's "very strict investment-policy discipline," Ms. Nash said. Tom Murphy, a General Atlantic spokesman, declined to comment.

Christos Cotsakos, the chairman and chief executive of General Atlantic who has the second-largest individual stake, and his family sold 370,000 shares, lowering their stake 2.6 percent from 2.9 percent. Also selling large blocks were William Porter, E\*Trade's founder, and Debra J. Chrapay, the chief information officer.

## Very briefly:

• Capital of the Middle East Ltd. said it would be among the first big foreign investors to return to Indonesia, putting in \$250 million to \$300 million and starting by buying as much as 19 percent of Bhakti Investama, an investment company.

• Marketwatch.com Inc., a financial news service, posted a fourth-quarter loss of \$4.2 million, or 47 cents a share, in its first earnings report since going public Jan. 15. It said revenue was up 41 percent from the third quarter, at \$2.5 million.

• Foreign investment in Shanghai slumped 24 percent last year to \$3.68 billion as the Asian financial crisis took its toll, and Chinese officials predicted more pain for the commercial city, with foreign investment of only \$3 billion for 1999.

• Saatchi & Saatchi PLC shares appear likely to rise, analysts said, citing new business pulled in by the British advertising agency and an increase in ad spending by two of its key clients, Procter & Gamble Co. and Toyota Motor Corp.

Made in

# SYZERLAND

BANQUE SYZ SCS

Created to perform

Asset Management ■ Rue du Rhône 30 ■ Geneva ■ Tel. (+41 22) 819 09 09

Advertisement

For information please contact:  
Kathy Hour: Fax (33-1) 41 93 92 12 or e-mail: funds@hnt.com

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

To receive free daily quotations for your fund subscribe at: e-funds@hnt.com

February 11, 1999

120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH BANK (US) \$500,000	120 MERRILL LYNCH
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------







## SPORTS

## Low-Profile Sonics Beat Warriors

The Associated Press  
The Seattle SuperSonics stayed unbeaten and the Golden State Warriors remained winless.

Gary Payton scored 24 points as the Sonics beat the Warriors 89-82 on Wednesday. Seattle improved to 4-0, its best

## NBA ROUNDOUP

start since winning 10 straight to open the 1993-94 season, while Golden State dropped to 0-4.

"We don't want to be recognized right now," Payton said. "Let the Warriors, Utah, San Antonio and Lakers, let them have the recognition. We're just going to keep winning games."

The Warriors, blown out by 19 points Tuesday night in Seattle, were much more competitive in the rematch in Oakland.

"I thought we played hard," said the Warriors coach, P.J. Carlesimo. "This was the third game that we put ourselves in a position to win. I think it is important for the players to know that we didn't get it done and we are not satisfied with that."

**Kelcie 101, Wizards 88** Larry Johnson scored 18 points and Patrick Ewing and Charlie Ward added 16 points as New York beat Washington.

Chris Childs added 13 points, nine assists and eight rebounds for the Knicks, who won their first game after opening 0-2. New York played without Latrell Sprewell, who is out three to six weeks with a stress fracture of his right heel. Juwan Howard scored 29 and Mitch Richmond 23 for visiting Washington.

**Cavaliers 87, Hornets 77** In Charlotte, Brevin Knight keyed a third-quarter run that helped Cleveland get its first victory. Knight scored 12 of his 14 points in the second half, including six in the decisive surge, and added five assists and three steals. Shawn Kemp had 20 points and 13 rebounds for Cleveland.

**Magic 89, Nets 81** Penny Hardaway and Nick Anderson each scored 21 points as Orlando won in New Jersey. Hardaway also had eight rebounds and six assists as the Magic improved to 3-1. The Nets, playing without injured guards Sam Cassell, Kerry Kittles and Eric Murdock, fell to 1-2.

**Rockets 92, Kings 82** In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon had 19 points and 13 rebounds and Charles Barkley added 16 points and 16 rebounds as Houston beat Sacramento.

The Rockets trailed 69-66 going into the fourth quarter, but they took the lead for good at 77-76 by 6:39 left when Scottie Pippen hit a pair of free throws.

**Lakers 103, Nuggets 98** Kobe Bryant had 21 points and 10 rebounds as Los Angeles held off winless Denver.

**Shaqille 101, Bulls 92** Shaquille O'Neal added 29 points and Eddie Jones 21 for the visiting Lakers, who were outscored 53-33 despite O'Neal's presence. The rookie Raef LaFrentz led the Nuggets with 24 points and 12 rebounds as Denver fell to 0-4.

**Grizzlies 105, Clippers 99** In Vancouver, Shaheed Abdul-Rahim scored 35 points as the winless Los Angeles Clippers were dealt their third straight loss. The rookie Mike Bibby had 18 points and 12 assists as the Grizzlies won their

first game after two losses. A Clippers rookie, Michael Olowokandi, had 17 points and nine rebounds. Olowokandi was the first overall pick in the draft and Bibby was second.

**Trail Blazers 100, Pacers 92** In Portland, Isaiah Rider had 26 points and 11 rebounds and Damon Stoudamire added 23 points as the Trail Blazers beat Indiana.

Rik Smits scored 23 points for Indiana but got little help from the Pacers' other top scorers. Reggie Miller, who came in averaging 22.7 points, was held to 12. Mark Jackson scored only three points and Chris Mullin had one point.

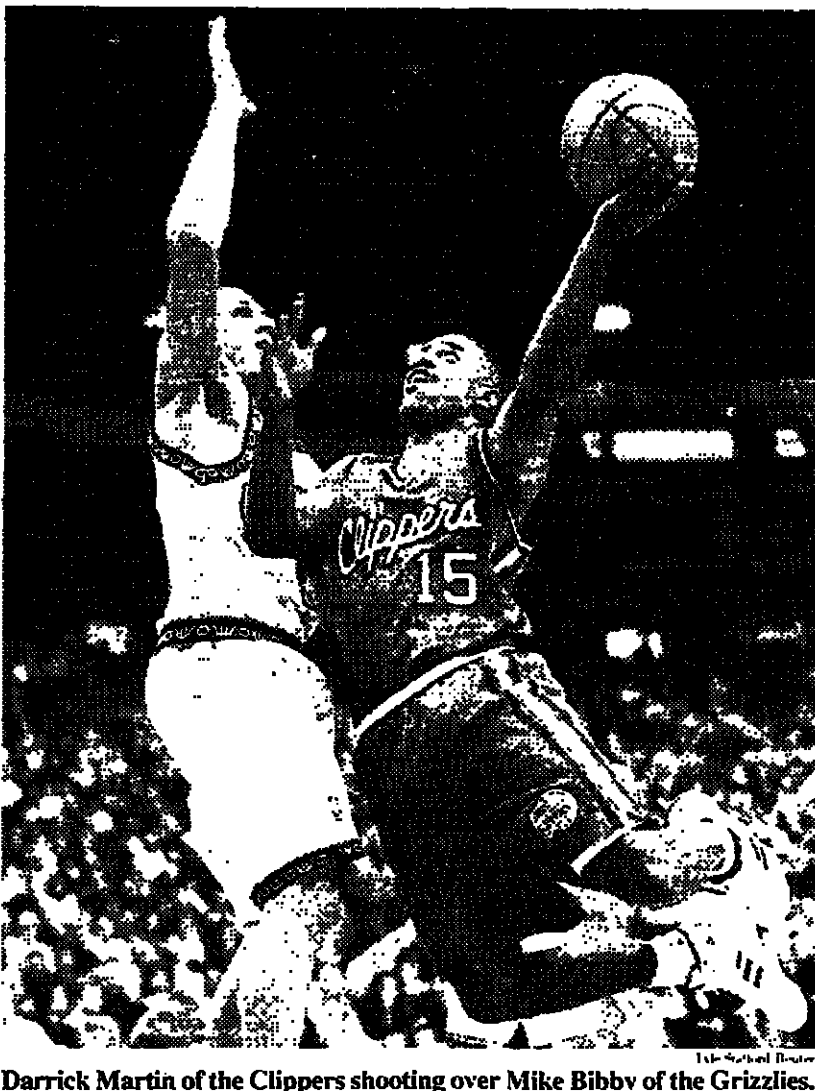
**6-Year Extension for Ray Allen**  
Ray Allen, who starred alongside Dennis Washington last year in the Spike Lee movie, "He Got Game," has signed a six-year, \$70.9 million contract extension with the Milwaukee Bucks. The Associated Press reported from Milwaukee.

The pact is nearly identical to those signed recently by fellow rising stars Kobe Bryant, Allen Iverson, Shaheed Abdul-Rahim and Antoine Walker.

The difference is that Allen won't have to fork over a 4 percent commission — or \$2,836,000 — to an agent.

"I don't need somebody skimming millions off the top," said Allen, who paid a team of lawyers, a business manager and an accountant at an hourly rate of up to \$500.

Allen negotiated directly with team owner Herb Kohl, the senior U.S. senator from Wisconsin.



Darrick Martin of the Clippers shooting over Mike Bibby of the Grizzlies.

## Francis Quits The Gardens With 5 Points To Beat Leafs

The Associated Press

Ron Francis has fond memories of Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens as a boy. It's likely he won't forget his last game there as a National Hockey League player, either.

He played his final game at the Gardens on Wednesday night, scoring

## NHL ROUNDOUP

five points to lead the Carolina Hurricanes to a 6-5 victory over the Maple Leafs.

"A lot of great games have been played here," said the 35-year-old Francis, a native of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, who grew up in a Maple Leafs fan.

The Maple Leafs will play their final game in the Gardens on Saturday against Chicago before opening their new Air Canada Center against the Montreal Canadiens on Feb. 20.

**Blues 5, Lightning 4** In Tampa, Pavel Demitra and Terry Yake scored third-period goals as St. Louis rallied to hand the Lightning their seventh straight loss.

**Sharks 5, Blackhawks 2** Joe Murphy had two power-play goals and Jeff Norton scored another, leading San Jose to Chicago.

The Sharks ended the game last in the league in power-play efficiency with only 29 goals in 248 attempts for an 11.7 percentage. They cashed in on three of seven power-play opportunities Wednesday night. The loss was the Blackhawks' sixth straight.

**Coyotes 3, Kings 0** In Phoenix, Nikolai Khabibulin made 26 saves for his sixth shutout and Greg Adams scored twice as the Coyotes beat Los Angeles.

**Mighty Ducks 5, Flyers 4** Anaheim dealt visiting Philadelphia only its second loss in 25 games and ended the Flyers' eight-game unbeaten streak as Fredrik Olausson had two goals and two assists.

Teemu Selanne also scored twice and recorded his 600th NHL point with an assist on Steve Nash's power-play goal, leading the Ducks to their fourth successive victory.

## In 3d Defeat of Season, Cincinnati Admits It Lost Fair and Square

The Associated Press

The first two times No. 4 Cincinnati lost this season, there were controversial calls by the officials. Not this time.

Marquette beat the visiting Bearcats, 62-58, on Wednesday night.

"I'd be interested to see what they had to say tonight," said Mike Deane, the Marquette coach, referring to the Bearcats' comments that their 19-point January victory over the Eagles should have been more of a blowout.

"I don't know if it's so much that they stayed with us as we didn't play hard," said Ryan Fletcher, who led Cincinnati with 15 points. "Not to take anything away from them — they played a good game and had a lot of heart. And that's something

we haven't had the last couple of weeks."

The Bearcats (21-3, 8-3 Conference USA) didn't have tales of woe after this loss, as they did after an

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

inadvertent whistle cost them at North Carolina-Charlotte and a disputed foul call at the overtime buzzer did the same against DePaul last Saturday.

Brian Wardle led Marquette (12-12, 4-8) with 19 points, but it was big plays in the final minute by the freshman Oluoma Nnamaka that made the difference. Nnamaka's three-point play with 39 seconds left broke a 54-54 tie, and the Swede's free throw with 9.1 seconds left provided the final margin.

**No. 2 Connecticut 86, Boston College 50** Khalid El-Amin scored 19 points and the leading Con-

necticut scorer, Richard Hamilton, returned after missing two games because of an injury as the Huskies (21-1, 12-1 Big East) beat the Eagles (6-15, 3-10) for the 21st straight time.

**No. 7 Maryland 83, North Carolina State 50** Terence Morris had 17 points and a career-high 16 rebounds for the visiting Terrapins (21-4, 9-3 Atlantic Coast Conference).

**No. 10 Arizona 86, Arizona St. 80** Freshman Michael Wright scored 22 points, and the Wildcats (17-4, 9-3 Pac-10) won their 27th straight home game and their eighth in a row over the Sun Devils (13-11, 5-7).

**No. 15 Wisconsin 57, Northwestern 45** Ty Calderwood scored 13 points, and the Badgers (20-5, 8-4 Big Ten) reached the 20-victory mark for the third time in school history. Evan Eschmeyer had 16

points for visiting Northwestern (14-7, 6-5).

**No. 19 Iowa 76, No. 22 Minnesota 73** Dean Oliver scored 15 points to lead five double-figure scorers in the revamped Iowa starting lineup. The Hawkeyes (16-6, 7-5 Big Ten) allowed 185 points last week in losses to Purdue and Michigan State. Quincy Lewis finished with 30 points for the Gophers (14-7, 5-6).

**Tennessee 91, No. 23 Florida 56** Brandon Wharton scored 20 points for the Volunteers (15-7, 7-4 Southeastern Conference), who snapped a two-game losing streak. Kenyan Weaks had 12 points for the Gators (16-6, 7-5).

**Nebraska 64, No. 24 Kansas 57** Venson Hamilton and Larry Flenore each scored 17 points for the Cornhuskers (16-8, 8-3 Big 12), who snapped a 15-year losing streak in Allen Fieldhouse. Ryan Robertson had 16 for the host Jayhawks (16-7, 8-3).

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

## Philadelphia 3 0 1,000 100%

## Boston 2 1 667 66%

## New York 2 2 333 33%

## Miami 1 3 250 25%

## Washington 0 4 0 0%

## CENTRAL DIVISION

## Milwaukee 2 0 1,000 100%

## Atlanta 2 2 333 33%

## Detroit 1 3 250 25%

## Indiana 1 3 250 25%

## Chicago 1 3 250 25%

## Charlotte 1 3 250 25%

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## NORTHWEST DIVISION

## Utah 2 0 1,000 100%

## Houston 2 2 333 33%

## San Antonio 2 2 333 33%

## Dallas 1 3 250 25%

## Vancouver 1 3 250 25%

## Denver 0 4 0 0%

## PACIFIC DIVISION

## Seattle 4 0 1,000 100%

## L.A. Lakers 3 1 750 75%

## Phoenix 2 2 333 33%

## Portland 2 2 333 33%

## WESLEYAN RESULTS

## Lakers 101, Wizards 88

## Cavaliers 87, Hornets 77

## Magic 89, Nets 81

## Rockets 92, Kings 82

## Lakers 103, Nuggets 98

## Shaqille 101, Bulls 92

## Grizzlies 105, Clippers 99

## Trail Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## U.S. COLLEGE SCORES

## WESLEYAN RESULTS

## Lakers 101, Wizards 88

## Cavaliers 87, Hornets 77

## Magic 89, Nets 81

## Rockets 92, Kings 82

## Lakers 103, Nuggets 98

## Shaqille 101, Bulls 92

## Grizzlies 105, Clippers 99

## Trail Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## Blazers 100, Pacers 92

## EUROLEAGUE

## GROUP A

## Cibona Zagreb, Cr. 86, Fenerbahce, Turk. 84

## PAOK Salonika, Gr. 72, Olympiacos, Gr. 66

## EUROLEAGUE



